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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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There is one point of unappreciated force to be taken into account in connection with the Georgia disaster. It relates to the system in our Navy of operating the 8-inch gun. At the time that this 8-inch gun was adopted it was regarded as the best weapon of the modern cruiser and battleship. Concentrated attention to its use resulted in equipping it with all the auxiliary appliances required by the 12-inch gun. The electric hoist and the hydraulic rammer have been from the first held to be indispensable accompaniments of the 8-inch gun. In this one circumstance probably lies the secret of nearly all the casualties that have occurred in our target practice since the Spanish War. The electric hoist moves with a uniform and constant speed. So, too, with the hydraulic rammer. Now the first aim of the naval gunner is to hit and then it is to hit as many times a minute as he can. These two things will always be the marks—accuracy and speed. It is the same in every navy, and will be to the end of navies. Our men in the turret strive, as they should, to get in as many hits in a minute as they can, but they cannot increase the speed of the hoist or the rammer. That speed is constant. The gunner must quicken his motions in the intervals between the machine work. And right here is where there is need for extreme care. There must be a clean bore when the charge is put in, but the gain in speed can be made right at that point between the journey of the hoist and the beginning of the work of the rammer. If the gas ejector's noise is heard it is assumed that the bore is clean instantly. The old rule to look through the bore before putting in another charge has been done away with. Thus it would seem that the charge in the case of the Georgia was put in before it was clear that the bore was clean of burning lint. Ignition followed, and every life in the turret was at once on the edge of death. There are changes that should be made and should have been thought of long ago for the sake of safety. The hoist should not be located directly under the turret. There should be a horizontal passage leading from the top of the hoist to the turret which should be kept cleared of dirt, sparks and cinders by an electric fan. Possibly, as a precaution, a loading tube should be employed. But there would be a gain if the mechanical auxiliaries were done away with. Hand work admits of safe speed at all stages of the work of loading. The British navy works only its biggest guns with machinery. The 9.2 guns are treated as rapid-firing guns and worked by hand with a record always surpassing any our Navy has made. The British gunner or seaman is no better than the American, but he has the advantage of not being handicapped by an electrical hoist and a hydraulic rammer whose speed is always just the same. The British make an average of five shots a minute with their 9.2 guns thus worked by hand. The very best we have been able to do is three shots a minute with an 8-inch gun, and the average is about two and a half. The mathematical conclusion is simply that the British multiply their guns by two as compared with the results of our method. If, as is claimed, we could shoot all around the Germans with their metallic powder cases, on the other hand the British would shoot all around us with their hand-worked guns. It seems more than probable that this phase of our gun drill will be made the subject of thorough expert investigation and that the common-sense remedy will be applied sooner or later.

While the approaching experiment of a popular legislative assemblage in the Philippines is still regarded by its more sanguine advocates as an assured success, it is viewed by more conservative and equally well-informed observers as a proceeding of doubtful wisdom. One of the latter, whom the Chicago Daily News describes as an Army officer in the Philippines, who has had excep-

tional opportunities for learning the whole truth about conditions in the islands, writes to that journal as follows: "Peace is kept in these islands only by the number of troops that we have. To take troops away from two-thirds of the islands—namely, the Visayas, Mindanao and Sulu—would cause all sorts of trouble. All over the islands there is unrest of the worst kind. The 'taos,' or peasants, who are ignorant beyond any conception that our people at home have of them, are being stirred up by the political agitators of but little more intelligence than the peasants, but with the gift of gab, with the idea that the Japanese are coming into the islands to play the part here that we played in Cuba. We hear of organized bodies in many different places. The Aglipayans, who follow the leadership of the 'Filipino pope,' Aglipay, ostensibly only for the purpose of religion, are in reality insurrectionists, and in their parades have been seen carrying the Katipunan flags, which are the symbols of insurrection. It seems a pity that more use is not made of the Catholic church. The white priests, bishops and others, can be trusted, while the native priests cannot be trusted in any way by the Government or its representatives. It is a very unfortunate thing that the administration feels that it is necessary to establish the assembly at this time, as the agitators, who are but few in number, and the so-called political leaders represent such a small part of the population and a very limited amount of intelligence. However, we of the Army have nothing to do with that and have only to be prepared to put down insurrection when it comes." It is evident, from the recent registration of voters in the islands qualified to use the ballot for representatives, that the natives care little or nothing about a popular assemblage, the enrollments throughout the archipelago numbering fewer than 60,000 out of a total population of approximately 8,000,000. That the United States Government, in spite of this showing, should insist upon thrusting upon the Filipinos a larger measure of self-rule than they now possess seems little short of oppression.

Those who are familiar with the history of John Phoenix (Capt. George H. Derby, U.S.A.), will recall his experience with the California paper which was left temporarily in his control while its editor went on a vacation. Phoenix changed the politics of the paper and carried consternation into the ranks of the party it was supposed to represent by his vigorous attacks upon them. When, on hearing the news, the editor hastened home in alarm he found that the sensation occasioned by the eccentric conduct of his locum tenens had so increased the circulation of his paper that he was on the road to fortune. Col. Robert M. Thompson appears to be having a like experience with the periodical he has established in Washington to promote the interests of the American Navy League. It was naturally supposed that the role of "The Navy" would be to expend its energies in throwing bouquets at the service which gave it name and that it would be made available as a sort of megaphone voice proclaiming to the world the virtues and innerness of Navy officials. Such it was in the beginning, but in an unfortunate moment Colonel Thompson went to Europe, and left his paper in the hands of wicked partners. Since then there has been the devil to pay, for what was supposed to be a representative of the most proper propriety is now classed at the Navy Department with the yellowest of yellow journals. How far the increased attention its wild new course has directed to his periodical will reconcile the proprietor to the change remains to be seen. When he returns he will certainly find himself in the position of the proprietor of the California paper referred to on a like occasion, and may take a hint from the experience of that editor. He will be at the parting of two ways: one leading to journalistic fame, if not to fortune; the other to the more substantial, if less brilliant rewards of one who stands high in official favor. Which will it be—the lady or the tiger?

An interesting revelation in regard to one of the propeller shafts of the battleship Rhode Island is made, says the New York Tribune, by Mr. Henry E. Rhoades, Passed Assistant Engineer of the United States Navy. At the time of her delivery to the Government it was noticed that a shallow groove had been formed on the shaft outside the hull. Although a board was appointed to inspect the defect while the ship was in drydock, in October, 1905, no adequate explanation seems to have been afforded. Recent examination, however, suggests the probability that the indentation was due to corrosion, and occurred along the line of contact between the shaft and a copper wire rope which had accidentally fallen overboard while the ship was still under construction. Mr. Rhoades suspects that the destructive action was hastened by electrolysis, since with the two different metals touching each other in a bath of sea water mischief from that source would be promoted. The theory is advanced with caution, but it points to a possible source of mischief which has not hitherto been suspected, and indicates a new direction in which care should be exercised by builders.

The announcement of a new edition of the works of Eugene Sue recalls the fact that the prototypes of Rose and Blanche, the heroines of Sue's story of the Wandering Jew, were twin sisters, Americans, who had a cousin who was a graduate of the Naval Academy and formerly

an officer of the United States Navy. One of them married an officer of the United States Army, the late Gen. Adam Badeau. The father of Eugene Sue married for a second time late in life. After his death his widow, the step-mother of the author, married Dr. Nathaniel Niles, by whom she had two daughters, the young ladies referred to. Dr. Niles was at one time our Minister to Sardinia, and resided abroad for much of his life. Sue was christened Marie Joseph, Eugene being merely a pen name taken from Eugene Beauharnais, who, with his mother, the Empress Josephine, was Sue's sponsor in baptism. Sue was in early life a surgeon in the French army and afterwards in the French navy and among his works is a *Histoire de la Marine Française* (1835-37). Marston Niles, the nephew of Dr. Nathaniel Niles and cousin of the heroines of Sue's *Wandering Jew*, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1863 and resigned as a lieutenant commander Dec. 25, 1871. With an interval of service as a Navy lieutenant during the war with Spain Mr. Niles has since his resignation been engaged in the practice of the law in New York, at present in partnership with his brother, Hon. Nathaniel Niles.

A Colorado correspondent sent to the New York Times a doleful story of injustice shown to a candidate for the Military Academy named Barton, and favoritism toward his alternate Phipps, "whose father was very wealthy." The Times made a careful inquiry into the case and presents the facts, concerning which it says: "From this recital it is perfectly plain that whatever 'pull' was exercised was exercised in favor of Cadet Barton and against Cadet Phipps. It is equally evident that this proportion of 'pull' which kept a probationary candidate on the roll of cadets for a year, was exercised through the War Department in Washington and not at all through the authorities of the Military Academy. It is equally evident that Colonel Scott, whom our correspondent accuses of making West Point 'the playground of politicians,' had nothing whatever to do with this case, except in a strictly formal and perfunctory way. This is a moral that runs at large. A very good rule, when you hear of 'a scandal at West Point' is not to believe it. And, in the case of scandals made more widespread than this question of Cadet Barton and Cadet Phipps, it is wise to assume that the policy of the Military Academy, and even of the War Department, is directed by a tenderness for the feelings of the rash accusers, not at all by a desire to screen the innocent accused."

The fantastic proposal at the Hague Conference of "compulsory arbitration" is, in view of present conditions, more inopportune even than that of disarmament, which meets with such small favor. By way of illustration, consider the situation which has recently developed between Japan and the United States. There is no specific question between the two nations which cannot be settled by the ordinary processes of diplomacy. Yet back of these questions there is a national and racial conviction on the part of the Japanese that we are treating them as an inferior race, and that conviction, whether sound or unsound, amounts to a grievance involving their national honor. Grievances like that cannot be arbitrated. The question is not a question of rights, but of national feeling and impulse. No nation worthy of the name would ever consent to submit such a question to "compulsory arbitration." To do such a thing would be much as if a man should submit the question of his personal integrity, or the honor of his wife, to a similar tribunal. Whether Japan has any grievance, it is not material. She is proud, sensitive, powerful and ambitious, and to ask her to bind herself to submit to "compulsory arbitration" an issue of such delicacy would be an insult which she would resent as vigorously as would the United States under the same conditions.

The Anti-Imperialist League has issued a circular to its "members and friends" suggesting that the scare about war with Japan makes this "an appropriate moment to urge upon those within their influence an especially timely argument against the continued and indefinite retention of the Philippine Islands." They suggest that no nation wants the islands, and, therefore, "there is one simple, just and practical method of relief for both countries, which would turn a gage of battle into a bond of peace, and which we urge with renewed emphasis; viz: a pledge of early and complete independence to the Philippines (not the limited sort foredoomed a failure, such as we gave Cuba), together with a 'neutralization' by all the Great Powers, including Japan." The combination of profound ignorance with egotistical assurance which this recommendation suggests is characteristic of its source. Against this suggestion we place the confident assertion of those most familiar with Philippine conditions, that to abandon the Philippines would be to inaugurate the rule of anarchy and possibly lead to the passage of the islands ultimately under the control of the fanatical and blood-thirsty Mohamedan Moros. It is the fighters who come to the front in times of civil disorders.

The Army and Navy Club, of Washington, proposes to amend its by-laws so as to permit the board of governors to admit by invitation, as honorary members of the club, without the payment of dues, military and naval officers of foreign governments temporarily residing in Washington.

There is abundant evidence that the presence and behavior of the American troops in Cuba exert an educational influence of great practical value. The bearing of the soldiers, both officers and men, of the Army of Cuban Pacification has placed before the islanders an example of manliness, self-control, industry and respect for authority which has deeply impressed the natives, and which has clearly disclosed the qualities which must serve as the basis of the re-established republic if it is to endure. We pointed out recently that special efforts were made to secure the presence of Cuban spectators at the Fourth of July demonstration at Camp Columbia, the idea of the military authorities being that such affairs are useful in helping the natives to learn lessons which all self-ruling races must understand. It was also suggested that desirable results might be obtained by permitting the American troops to operate against the organized bandits who infest certain districts of the island. That the display of the American soldiers is appreciated for its educational effort is shown in the following leading editorial from the Havana Daily Telegraph: "The exhibition of skill and daring given by the soldiers at Camp Columbia on the Fourth were so excellent and were so highly appreciated by the big crowd that witnessed them that it does not seem unreasonable to suggest to General Barry that he make such pleasant events of frequent occurrence. That the General himself enjoyed the performance and that he took a high pride in showing to the public the efficiency of his men, can no more be doubted than that the men took pride in doing their very best under the eyes of a General whose interest and pride in them are so keen. The effect on the men of such fair and generous emulation is distinctly good, for it stimulates their esprit de corps, each feeling that the honor of the battery, company or troop of which he is a member, requires that he surpass himself, and the preparation necessary creditably to strive keeps the men healthily and profitably employed. The excellence achieved in the course of such preparation of course increases the efficiency of the Army. We think that were monthly field days arranged, they would be largely attended, and doubtless the business men of Havana, who profit greatly by the presence of the soldiers, would gladly contribute prizes to be contested for. We respectfully submit the foregoing to the consideration of General Barry, who shows such a keen interest in the welfare and pride in the performance of his men."

The details of the important campaign in Leyte during the latter part of May are reaching Manila in the form of reports from Governor de Veyra and Colonel Rivers which indicate, as we have already stated, that the pulajane bands on that island have been dispersed and that most of the leaders have been killed or captured. The end of the difficulties of the government came, the Manila Times believes, when the last big bad man out in Leyte, Faustino Ablen, was accounted for, shot through the head by a detachment of scouts under Lieut. Ralph A. Jones, 8th Inf.; and the last big bad man in Samar, Papa Otoy, also "passed in his checks." From Cebu, one of the other islands which have persisted in remaining disturbed, also comes good news. The bandit chief Pitong, captured not long ago, has been sent up for life and his band is entirely broken up. Thus, after several years of relentless and dogged effort, persistence has finally brought its reward and, within some fifty days of the election for the first regular Filipino assembly, the Islands may be pronounced peaceful from farthest south Palawan to the farthest north Batanes. Governor de Veyra of Leyte sent the following telegram of congratulation to General Wood: "Cordial congratulations for the capture of Faustino Ablen, principal chief of the pulajanes, by Lieutenant Jones. All honor and good fortune to the Army." The campaign in Leyte has been under the direction of Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf., and the section of the country around Burauen is under the direction of Major George Bell, jr., 1st Inf. "Major Bell," says the Times, "is an officer of wide experience and unusual ability. During the insurrection he was in charge of one of the most important districts in Samar, which he cleaned up in a manner that attracted favorable attention from all quarters. He was placed in charge of the operations at Burauen about six months ago and has kept the pulajanes constantly on the go, using some of the tactics he found effective in Indian fighting in the United States and in his campaigns in Samar during the insurrection days. In a telegram from Iloilo General Mills states that the troops have captured all of Ablen's band, together with twelve rifles. The revolver found on Ablen was the one worn by the late Lieutenant James, 8th Inf., when he was killed June 19, 1906."

The Philadelphia Ledger has been interviewing Navy officers at the League Island Navy Yard, with the result of ascertaining that they agree with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in thinking that while there is nothing whatever in the newspaper talk about war with Japan, we ought to have a fleet in the Pacific. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton, U.S.N., said: "I have always thought that we should have a fleet on the Pacific coast. No navy in the world sends its battleships away from home. They keep them together to drill them. We have only just succeeded in getting a fleet of battleships on this coast where formerly we had only a squadron of them." Lieut. Comdr. J. S. McKean, ordnance officer, said: "From a commercial point of view the Philippines, if we manage

them properly, are worth dollars where Alaska is worth cents. Other nations are keenly alive to the value of the Philippines as a commercial base from which to exploit the Chinese market—the largest market left in the world. Every commercial base is a failure until it is made secure as a military and naval base. The Navy is for the purpose of keeping peace, to quiet rows, to prevent them—just like police. The navies of the world are the police of the high seas, and it has been well said and frequently quoted that the American Navy is a very cheap insurance for American commerce." Admiral Dewey, U.S. Navy, is quoted by the Baltimore American as saying: "It was to be hoped the President would not delay in sending that fleet to the Pacific; it was not good to wait too long, it would be better if it went at once. We don't need it here—we are at peace with everyone, the whole world on this side—why not let them see our national police on the Pacific? As the Pacific is peculiarly a victim of alarming possibilities, let us influence calm and confident relations there by paying our respects to the people of the Orient. Our fleet in the Pacific would be a symbol of effective peace."

From Salt Lake City, Utah, July 15, 1907, Mr. John Morgan writes: "I recently saw a late copy of the Liverpool Weekly Mercury, in which I read of some remarkably fine shooting. The meet was held near Colchester in Essex, and the contest was opened to the united services, viz: army, navy, militia, volunteers and the yeomanry. Conditions, seven shots, kneeling, at 200, and seven at 500, and seven at 600, prone position. There were many scores of 100 and over out of the 105, but Sergeant Creedon, of the 4th Regiment (King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment), had the following:

200 yards.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—35
500 yards.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—35
600 yards.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—105

which I believe is the world's record, as I have never read of its being accomplished before. Creedon used the new rifle now being issued to the regular troops in Great Britain. Some two years ago Sergeant Emmundsen, of the Queen's Edinburgh (Volunteers), who is both a Queen's and a King's prizeman, at these ranges opened with an inner and finished with twenty consecutive bulls-eyes, but the present feat is far greater, as the bull, at least for the first stage, has been reduced by more than one-half, namely, five inches, and this probably applies to the other two ranges, as these three constitute what is called the first stage in the King's prize contest. This was done in order to lessen the number of highest possible made in Bisley, as so much time was lost in firing off ties, sometimes as high as forty making possibles on some of the competitions. So far the entries for Bisley (the contest is now on, commencing on the 9th till the 20th of July), are close on 16,000, and teams from Canada, Egypt, South Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand and the Straits Settlement have already arrived."

A protest against the way in which the United States manages its diplomatic affairs abroad is made by a London correspondent of the New York Sun. By foreign diplomats secrecy has been regarded as a fundamental rule. America retains the machinery of secrecy; but in practice the precautions taken in using it are of the flimsiest description. The work of coding and deciphering despatches between most of the American embassies in Europe and the State Department is entrusted to poorly paid foreign clerks and never undertaken by the attachés. "Perhaps the State Department can afford to be open and ingenuous in all its dealings," he says, "but the case is hardly the same when it involves affairs of the Navy. It happened not long ago that an American naval officer on entering the office of the United States despatch agent at London found a copy of the secret naval code lying open on the counter. There is nothing that any European navy so strictly guards as the code book. If a copy disappears in any way the whole code is destroyed and a new one compiled and published. The necessity of such precautions in case of war is obvious. European statesmen are glad to believe that America's policy is for peace now and forevermore. They are just a little puzzled, however, to understand why she should maintain any Navy if she feels that she can disregard all the ordinary precautions."

"The Rise of the United States Navy; The War with Tripoli (1802-1803)" is the subject of the installment of the series of articles on "The Coming Struggle for Sea Power," by "Captain R. N.," appearing in the number of the United Service Magazine for July. In an article in this same magazine J. C. Harding Newman says: "If we disregard the strategical positions in each case, it is obvious the battle of Vittoria in 1813 bears a close resemblance to the battle of Mukden in 1905. Both Wellington and Oyama attacked in several distinct columns—Wellington with four, Oyama with five. Both made their special effort against the enemy's most vulnerable or strategic flank (i.e., his right). Both managed to penetrate their adversaries' right center while enveloping their right. But whereas Wellington attacked on a front of five miles with columns of the strength of a division, Oyama attacked on a front of ninety-five miles with columns averaging about 75,000 men. Once launched to

the attack, they must stand or fall without further assistance from him. It was possible, on the other hand, for Wellington, by keeping a reserve in hand, to lend assistance in any part of the field where it might be needed. Wellington had won his battle in one day. Oyama's victory was only obtained after fifteen days of fierce fighting. It is at once apparent how the science of war has advanced to make Oyama's movement possible."

For real fishing—the kind that joys the heart and stirs the blood—drop your line in the Pacific ocean, just a few hundred miles sou-sou'west of San Diego, Cal., where the water is still and clear, fishermen scarce, and the fish are fighters. That, says the Chicago Post, is the advice of Lieut. E. F. Eckhardt, U.S.N., in charge of Uncle Sam's recruiting office in the Federal building. Sport? "Well, yes. One prepares for trouble when the line goes taut. An occasional spill is to be expected in lifting the prize over the gunwale, and if there are sharks snooping around with an eye for dinner, that adds a bit of spice to the game. Yes, I have fished a little in those waters," said Lieutenant Eckhardt, "but I have never boasted of my exploits. I never had more than ordinary luck. It was no uncommon matter to take in forty or fifty yellowtails and Spanish mackerel in a forenoon. It was really no trouble at all getting a nibble, but sometimes drawing in the line furnishes some fun. There are some fairly good-sized fish to be hooked in that region. Rock cod average about forty-five pounds, while sea bass do better—perhaps seventy-five is close to the average. The yellowtails are small fellows, not more than twenty-five pounds as a rule, but it takes a stout line to hold them."

Gen. Baron Nishi, inspector general of military instruction in the Japanese army, who has been in Europe about a year studying European military systems and will soon visit the United States, gave a dinner in Berlin on July 18 to which many Japanese and German officers were invited. General Nishi, according to a correspondent of the New York Sun, said that forty years ago, when Japan desired to adopt modern military methods, she sought a model among the states of Europe, and finally decided to follow the lead of Germany, to whose teaching she has been faithful for the last twenty years. Since those early days Japan had had occasion several times to test the edge of her sword, and it could be said without exaggeration that that sword had been a credit to its German makers, to whom Japan desired to offer her sincere thanks. General Nishi expressed the hope that in future his country would continue to take lessons from Europe, and notably from Germany, and thus grow from youth to manhood. He concluded by calling for cheers for the Emperor and the German army.

Interesting details concerning the operations on the river and harbor works in the vicinity of the District of Columbia are contained in the annual report of Major Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. From this report it appears that dredging in the Potomac river at Washington was begun July 20, 1906, and carried on continuously until Oct. 5 last, when the limit of work which could be done with the funds available was reached and the dredging was discontinued. At the completion of the work a channel 345 feet wide and 21 feet deep had been dredged entirely through the bar of the Washington channel, except for a distance of about 1,100 feet, where the width is 210 feet for a 21-foot depth. The undredged portion of the channel has a depth of about 18 feet, and is situated in front of the steamboat wharves, where a greater depth, Major Cosby says, is not essential at present.

In an article on "Limitations of armaments," in the last number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, Capt. H. H. Sargent, 2d Cav., cites the fact that "as the weapons and implements of warfare have increased in destructive power, wars have not only become less frequent, but battles have become less bloody. Though the great battles of the Russian-Japanese war were fought on both sides with extraordinary desperation and courage, there was not one of them in which the percentage of losses was as great as that of Gettysburg, Eylau or Borodino. No statistics are given, but a comparison of other wars shows that while the losses in five of the prominent battles of the Boer war were only 5.6 per cent., they were in the wars of Frederick the Great 15 per cent., in those of Napoleon 13 per cent., and in the Crimean war 12 per cent.

The success of "Hester of the Grants," by Theodora Peck, the daughter of Gen. T. S. Peck, of Burlington, Vt., has led to the publication of a revised edition with a new cover design and many illustrations of the landmarks referred to in the story, such as the home of Ethan Allen, General Stark's camping ground, the battle field of Bennington, the old cemetery where the Hessians and American dead are buried, the Bennington battle monument, Hand's Cove on Lake Champlain, where Ethan Allen and his eighty men started that early May morning in 1775 to capture Fort Ticonderoga, Ethan Allen tower, marking the spot near where Gen. Ethan Allen died.

NAVY CRITICIZED BY A NAVY CRITIC.

We have already published an extract which gave some idea of the quality of Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske's paper on "The Naval Profession," appearing in the June number of the "Proceedings." The chief purpose of its author appears to be to realize for his fellows of the Navy the aspiration of the poet Burns, that he might see himself as others saw him. Mr. Fiske considers at length the work and needs of the Navy and cites the experiences of civil life to show that success in all great enterprises is the result of the influence of some one great and controlling mind, as in the case of the Standard Oil Company, the Westinghouse Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Vanderbilt system, whose presiding geniuses have been Rockefeller, Westinghouse, Scott and Vanderbilt. In some cases, like that of the Bell Telephone Company, not only the directing of the company, but its starting, its creation, were due wholly to one brilliant idea of one man.

The trouble of the Navy, according to Commander Fiske, is that while it has many who know how to drive, it has few who have the genius for direction such as has been shown in the cases cited. It requires no very superior education or mental ability to drive, a master-at-arms can do that; but directing calls into play higher faculties, especially directing along an unknown course, which is what is required in the Navy. The naval system is not such as to develop the faculties required for a great director, but rather to discourage them, as was shown in the extract from this article which appeared in our issue of July 13. Even where it has a man of first-class ability, the Navy does not utilize him until he is too old to render his full measure of service. It has no regard for the principle which is the foundation of all great success, that of putting "the right man in the right place." No attempt has ever been made to do this. Commander Fiske says: "Whether or not it is possible to do it is another matter; but the curious lack of individuality among naval officers, except where they have been pushed to the front by being in command in some battle, must be accepted as a fact. It is an old naval saying that 'We are all tarred with the same brush'; and this expresses the writer's meaning fully." * * * The question of how to get men in the places they belong in, especially the high places, is the most important matter that the Navy has before it; but, if that problem be solved, all others will solve themselves."

Naval officers have been too conservative and have not shown sufficient adaptability to the changes which have been introduced into the Navy by modern mechanism—"changes not only in science and theory, but to an amazing degree in the daily life of every man. The physician lives much as did the physician of fifty years ago; but what comparison can there be between the life of any man on board the Saratoga and the life of any man on board the Maine? * * * Many of the things on which we pride ourselves to-day, our engines, our turrets, our torpedoes, our gun mounts, our sailless ships, were opposed, not only with passive resistance, but with a bitterness that now seems inconceivable. But they are inconceivable now, simply because their particular applications have forced their way into the Service, and rejoice in a general popularity; and this must not blind us to the fact that their adoption has been kept back many years, that the Service is now less far advanced than it would have been otherwise; and that, despite this fact, the Navy has thus far failed, and still fails, to appreciate the importance of encouraging new conceptions. It is willing to have improvements in detail made in mechanisms whose value has been proved; but it can not rise to the appreciation of an invention as distinguished from an improvement, or view improvements calmly, unless they are very gradual."

One proof of this cited is the hostility to the introduction of the telephone. As a result of this the telephone aboard ship "are so exasperatingly bad that people seldom use them. Yet the telephone is about the most perfect instrument in the world—the most valuable, the most easily kept in order. There is no reason, scientific or practical, why a telephone should not work on board ship as well as anywhere else. The Navy telescope furnishes another illustration of the Navy's blindness to the value of new ideas, unless the demonstration of their usefulness can be made so clear as not to require thinking. It took twelve years for the Navy to apprehend the value of an extremely simple device, of extraordinary value, intimately connected with the very gist of the profession; though the most convincing demonstration possible had been made the second time that it was tried."

The omission of submarine torpedo tubes and the opposition to the electric turning system for turrets are further illustrations of a "blindness to the value of new ideas which is almost incredible." The resistance of the Navy to the introduction of nearly all the appliances that have made ships formidable and comfortable are perfectly well known, and are recorded faithfully in books. Recent instances only have been noted, in order to show that the spirit of resistance does not belong wholly to the distant past.

"If we try to find the causes of this resistance to new ideas in mechanism, three will soon suggest themselves:—
"1. Failure on the part of officers in high position to realize the quality of the naval profession; to realize that a navy consists of both the personal and the material; the two of equal importance, and each useless without the other."

"2. Failure on the part of officers in general to correlate the military and the engineering arts; due to lack of knowledge by some officers of engineering matters, and to a lack of knowledge by other officers of military matters, combined with a lack of perception by both classes of officers of the relations which ought to exist between the two parts."

"3. Simple lack of open-mindedness on the part of officers in high position. This does not mean that naval officers as a class lack the open mind more than people in civil life do; but it does mean that we do not get an equal proportion with our able men in high positions; and that, when we do get one in high position, he is beyond his prime, physically and mentally, besides not being so 'up-to-date' as a younger man. This lack applies especially to engineering matters, which change so rapidly, that it is almost impossible for an elderly man to keep pace with their progress."

Two motives appeal powerfully to men; one is the hope of reward, the other the fear of punishment. The most potent of these, the hope of reward, is lacking in the Navy. "An officer receives not even thanks for exerting initiative, unless under the direction of some superior, or for doing any original work, even if that work prove of the highest possible value to the Service. But he is pun-

ished, and sometimes severely, for an error that it required only thirty seconds to commit. This tends to make a man 'play for safety,' as a habit; and a man who 'plays for safety,' as a habit, soon becomes an ultraconservative. In fact, this is what an ultraconservative is. * * * It has been declared that, while all the world is progressing, and while progress even in the naval engineering arts is very great, almost no step in the progress of any naval engineering art has ever been originated by a naval officer."

As a remedy it is proposed to adopt the system of great industrial concerns and recognize affirmatively the necessity of having the most up-to-date contrivances and establish an experimental department to test promising inventions.

This is by no means the whole of this essay, which covers so large a field, that it is only possible to give some idea of its spirit and general purpose which is to shake the Navy out of what this author regards as its ultraconservatism in which it is compared to the Chinese who hold fast to many things that are good, but so very fast that they fail to get hold of a great many things that are good, that come within their reach.

In his preliminary remarks Commander Fiske shows that the changes naval warfare has undergone because of the introduction of machinery makes preliminary preparation for war more than ever necessary. Under Von Moltke we for the first time saw an army of comparatively little experience in war going into war absolutely trained for war. A condition like that of Germany, and unlike that of the United States and Great Britain, is to be seen in the preparedness of Japan for war with Russia. The only assigned reason for the Japanese victory was the completeness of her preparations. Our victory over Spain was due not to our preparedness, but to the incredible unpreparedness of Spain. In spite of her lack of preparedness, Great Britain triumphed in South Africa because of her overpowering strength as compared with that of the Boers. She would have prevailed very much more quickly and cheaply if she had been better prepared and probably could have prevailed without going to war at all.

In preparing for war it is necessary to remember that while the principles of war remain the same the conditions have been wholly changed. It is easy to set forth the principles so that they can be learned, but conditions change too rapidly to be recorded in books for study, and it is more difficult to apply general principles to actual conditions in naval war than in war on land. It is only within the past three years that any navy began to take advantage of the possibilities of modern ordnance and we have not yet learned to take advantage of the possibilities of modern mechanism in the handling of fleets and with all the advantages of this mechanism cannot handle fleets as well as they did in Nelson's day.

Considering the subject of strategy, Commander Fiske says: "When the civil and military authorities act in harmony, each understanding the principles and conditions perfectly, as was the case in Germany and Japan before their great wars, strategy rises to its highest point, and a nation goes to war with the war almost already won." Strategy is defined as a "preparation for battle," using the word preparation in its broadest sense, to include all the things that are done—even for a long time before war. It is more important than tactics, which is merely a child of strategy resulting from the preparation which may have preceded it perhaps by many years. Victory results mostly from causes preceding a battle. A table is given to show that up to the battle of St. Vincent nearly every naval victory went to the side that had the most ships, while since then it has gone to the side which, from causes preceding the battle, had the best trained personnel.

The civil authorities cannot be made to understand that because of this need of preparation before war they are principally responsible for defeat in war. It was the civil authorities who caused the slaughter on both sides during the Civil War and unnecessarily prolonged that contest. The civil authorities let the police force get so weak that it could not repress violence, so that when violence came it was necessary to call upon a mass of volunteers so ignorant and numerous that they would have been unwieldy in the hands of Napoleon himself. This dependence upon the civil authorities shows the need of the intelligent sympathy of the people, such as the Japanese army and Navy had. As "the source of all our military strength is in the people themselves, it is easy to see that a most important thing for us to do is to develop an intelligent sympathy for the American people."

Commander Fiske makes an interesting computation showing that our projected battleship will possess in her gun-fire a greater amount of concentrable energy than an army of 123,000 men. The energy of her engines will be more than half as great as that of the men and horses in that army, if their energy could be concentrated, which it cannot be, and she will have the ability to go farther in any length of time, be self-supporting for a greater length of time and will possess in her armor a protection, which, being practically on a par with her offensive strength, may truly be said to double her offensive strength.

REPORT ON NAVAL ACADEMY INSTRUCTION.

Following is a fuller report of the changes recommended by the board to consider the methods of instruction at the Naval Academy. The board say:

"The board has inquired into the course of study at West Point and at a number of the best technical schools in the country with a view to comparing the general scope of their studies with that in effect at the Academy. As a result of its investigation, the board is of the opinion that, as a whole, the present course at Annapolis is well adapted to its purpose. It is the slow evolution of many years, and has, generally speaking, kept pace with the rapid development of naval science, a fact that is well attested by the graduates of the Academy. The board recognized that there are some points for criticism, and, before making them, considers it pertinent to invite attention to the fact that conditions at the Academy have materially changed in the last few years, due to the lack of seagoing officers and their short detail as instructors; to the large increase in number of the midshipmen, and to the fact that many of them graduated without having had the benefit of a four-years' course. * * *

"Again, during the last year, only three heads of departments were seagoing officers, and the absence of such officers from the faculty must gradually tend to the loss of that close connection with the Service that has always been the strong point of the Academy. Permanent heads gradually lose that intimate knowledge of the Service requirements which is indispensable to efficiency, and there results a general tendency to conservatism. Besides, the small number of seagoing officers that come in contact

with the midshipman has a tendency to make their military training less efficient."

"It is recommended that, as far as practicable, the tour of duty of officers detailed as instructors be made three years instead of two, and that only one-third of them be relieved each year. Under the present two-year detail, an officer spends much of the first year in preparation for his work, and just as he becomes valuable as an instructor his usefulness is ended by peremptory orders to sea."

"The department of seamanship has been skillfully adapted to modern requirements, but should have additional equipment, such as tugs, for practical instruction of the midshipmen. In addition to the transfer of navigation to this department, the board recommends the addition of international and military law, for the reason that, as all the instructors in the seamanship department are seagoing officers, their experience makes them better qualified to teach international law than does the experience of instructors who have not been thrown in situations where the knowledge was necessary, or who have not observed its practical workings. Besides, an important part of this course comprises the procedure before courts-martial and courts of inquiry, with which only naval officers have experience. The time allotted to this study is necessarily limited, but it is believed that much of the instruction can be given by lectures."

"The course in navigation is an excellent one, but it is believed more time should be devoted to practical work. The board, therefore, recommends that astronomy be taught earlier in the course and, if practicable, by lectures, thus saving time which might be devoted to a better course in practical navigation, including piloting and chart work. In the department of ordnance and gunnery the studies are well adapted to the needs of the Service; but the board recommends that the study of the elastic strength of guns be discontinued, and that a less voluminous book than Fullman and Hart be adopted as soon as one can be obtained. The work of the department of marine engineering and naval construction is excellent."

"The course of study pursued in the department of mathematics has received the careful attention of the board, and the conclusion has been reached that it is well devised for the needs of the Academy; that there is need for the study of the higher branches taught; and that too much time is not allotted to this department, but that the work of the midshipmen can be much simplified by a complete revision of the textbooks in use. Too many books are required and few are suited to the course pursued. The board believes that all examples and all practical work should, as far as practicable, be founded on problems arising in engineering, ordnance and electricity. If some of the textbooks in mechanics were revised, a material saving of time would result."

"The work in the department of physics and chemistry is no longer suited to the needs of the Service, and the textbooks are not well adapted to a proper course of study for midshipmen. Electricity has now become such an important branch of naval science that it is imperative that the instruction in it be so clear that a midshipman, after graduation, should be able to go into a turret or a dynamo room with the same familiarity with things electrical that he now has with things mechanical in the engine room. For this reason, it is recommended that the department be known as the department of electrical engineering and physics, that less time be devoted to the unnecessary branches of physics, and that the time thus gained be given up to applied electricity; that the electrical laboratory be equipped with such apparatus and fittings as are to be on board ship; and that, in general, the course be made as practicable as possible."

"The course in chemistry should be thoroughly overhauled and special attention should be paid to such analyses as are of use in the Service—such as tests of water, coal, paint, oil, etc."

"The board desires to record its high appreciation of the work that has been accomplished by this department, and to express its keen sense of the scholarly attainments of the present head of it, who has served with distinction in that capacity for a number of years; but the board is, nevertheless, convinced that the growth of the electrical equipment of our ships demands that the head of this department be a seagoing officer, thoroughly familiar with the practical operation, the care and maintenance of electrical appliances on shipboard."

"The board recognizes the importance to the naval officer of being able to speak and write English correctly, but it is, nevertheless, of the opinion that in the department of English and law too much time is spent in rhetoric and English literature, and that it should be possible to obtain a satisfactory textbook on rhetoric that would meet all the requirements without having to acquire it from three books of upwards of 800 pages; and that, instead of the two volumes on United States naval history now used, it would be preferable to give a course of lectures on general naval history, and thus save much time. With the simplification of the course in English as above recommended, and the employment of some instructors in French and Spanish who can also be utilized as instructors in English, it is thought that the study of languages can well be directed by a common head, as is done at West Point."

"The board recommends that a department of physical training be established, with a seagoing officer at the head, and that this department embrace all that is now included in athletics and in physiology and hygiene. The board recommends that certain periods during the fourth and third class years be assigned to the department of seamanship, believing that instruction in this department will lighten the task of the midshipmen without decreasing their knowledge, and will give them a better idea of the profession they are to follow."

"The board has learned from the officers of the Atlantic Fleet that the graduates are very unsatisfactory in their method of handling the enlisted force. Formerly these young officers were, for some time after graduation, kept in subordinate positions, as officers of the forecastle or mates of the decks; but the exigencies of the Service now frequently require that they be placed in charge of the deck or of a division, where tact and experience are required, and thus more is demanded of them in this direction. It is recognized that this condition is a difficult one to remedy, and that the officers of the discipline have accomplished much; but the board believes that their good work would be further increased if supplemented by a series of lectures on ship duties. It is also recommended that a course of naval ethics be added to the curriculum, the purpose of which shall be to impress upon the minds of the midshipmen the best traditions of the Service and a high sense of honor and duty. The lecturer in this course need not necessarily be attached to the Academy."

"For many years it has been customary to govern the midshipmen by a system of reports more or less vigorous. The board believes that if the midshipmen are instructed and required to maintain discipline by seeing that their orders are executed, rather than by reporting infractions

of the regulations, much would be accomplished in the direction of the proper way to handle men on board ship. The board is well aware that midshipmen are too young to be given wide latitude, and that some infractions of discipline must be reported, but it is believed that methods can be devised for governing them which are similar to those in use in the fleet for governing the enlisted men.

"Until the number of officers available permits such an increase in the number of instructors as will reduce the number of midshipmen in a section to not more than ten, it is recommended that some recitation periods be wholly given up to instruction without marks, as with the large sections now obtaining it is practically impossible to give individual instruction.

"The board recommends that the final graduation of midshipmen be at the end of the four years' course, and that after one year at sea they be examined for promotion to ensign by the Naval Examining Board, in the same manner as are the commissioned officers of the line, the examination to be non-competitive in character. Under the present system, instead of concentrating their efforts upon the development of their professional knowledge and skill, midshipmen, during their two years at sea, devote a large part of their time in preparing themselves for their final competitive examination at the Academy, which examination is largely theoretical in character.

"The board is of the opinion that the work of the practice cruises would be of more value if an instructor from each of the departments of seamanship (for navigation), marine engineering and electrical engineering were detailed to each practice ship as instructors. The board considers it desirable that such rearrangement of drill periods be made as will give fewer periods to ordnance and more to electrical engineering and seamanship, should navigation be combined with the latter department, as recommended by the board. It is also recommended that the Superintendent of the Academy and the heads of the departments visit, at intervals of not more than three years and during their active school terms, some of the principal schools and colleges of the country, in order that close touch may be kept with modern methods of education and training as pursued at such institutions."

INSIGNIA OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Very distinctive and interesting is the insignia of the Medical Department, the caduceus. It is an insignia of long standing, tested for centuries, keeping its place up to the present time. In the earliest Greek art the caduceus was but a plain magic wand, with no ornamentation. Adorned with laurel reeds it represented victory. Later, as a mass of pleasant traditions grew up concerning the power of that wand, and about the gods who carried it, the custom of representing the wand with two serpents twined about it gained a foothold, the serpent being typical of wisdom.

The son of Apollo, Esculapius, a personification of divine powers that healed the wounds and cured the diseases of mankind, was not the only god carrying the caduceus as his symbol of authority. Mercury, on one of his errands from Olympus, saw two snakes fighting. Since it fell to him to settle such disputes, he caught the snakes up, twisted their tails together and twined them about his staff. Thus, slowly the caduceus was developed from a plain wand to one ornamented with snakes. In later mythology, when the other attributes of Mercury were diminished, and that of his office as messenger for the great gods of Olympus was magnified, it became customary to represent him in art wearing winged sandals and a winged fillet about his head. It was a most natural thing, then, later to add the spreading wings to his staff and thus complete the idea of his swift passages here and there upon the errands of his father, Zeus.

It can readily be seen how the wand with its serpents and wings representing magic powers in earth and air could be well taken by the ancient as an emblem of healing. The serpents wound around the staff are more significant than would seem. "Wise as serpents" is proverbial; this wisdom is supposed to have enabled the creeping serpents to search out vegetable bodies having healing powers. The poetry of the conception has led moderns to use the same emblem. The men of the middle ages, when all healing was thought to come about only through the agency of incantations and various charms, when the world was half pagan—those men of mixed temperament used the caduceus as the sign of healing art. From millennium to millennium, from century to century, from decade to decade, from year to year, the caduceus kept the first place to indicate medical efficiency. Could there be a better emblem for the Medical Department of the United States Army? L.

CIVILIAN PREJUDICES AGAINST ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

That the money question is one of the main causes of the difficulty we have in maintaining our Army at its proper strength, I know full well. For, being on recruiting duty here, I hear the same answer every day: "I can make twice and four times more money by working on a farm or in a manufactory. There we are. The Army is running short with men, and the recruiting offices are woefully empty. But there is another cause that scares young men away from the military service, and that is the prejudice of the broad masses of citizens who look down on a Regular or sailor, and tell their sons never to enlist, except, perhaps, in war time, in the petted Volunteers, who can say of themselves:

"We are eating well,
We are drinking well,
And to kill time
We raise hell."

I will not deny that there are bad characters in our Army, but the greater part of the men are honest and true to their salt, no difference if native born or naturalized. But, as Captain Hagood says: "The country does not understand it, and cares nothing about it." Here is the sad truth told. The people of the United States forget, when the time of danger has passed, as quick as possible that there have been men who fought, bled and died for them. And by no means contented with their black ingratitude, they do all they can to slander and disclaim the Regular.

Two years ago, in Creedmoor, N.Y., I visited a German saloon near the target range and talked "army" with the owner, an immigrated German like myself. This fellow had the impudence to express his astonishment of my being in the Army, for, he said, "only such people

enlist here that have come in trouble with the police." I never again visited this saloon. When I was stationed at Findlay, Ohio, on recruiting duty, another saloon-keeper told me, a short time after I asked him for permission to post an advertisement for the recruiting office, that the Regulars could be disbanded, because during the last war the Volunteers saw more fighting than any Regular ever did. Well, I thought that in a case like this it was hopeless to argue, for, "even the gods fight in vain against stupidity." But all I have told is nothing compared with the talking of a policeman on furlough whom I met aboard the North German Lloyd steamer Rhein, when returning from my home to the United States last February.

With pity and horror I read about the awful accident aboard the Georgia. But what did I hear the same evening from an honorable citizen of Norwalk, Ohio? "I tell you," he said, "they were all drunk. All the Navy people are drunkards, and so they are careless and get killed." I denied vehemently, but he talked on. "Oh, come and tell me about the Navy. All the battleships are full of booze, and all they do is drink from sunrise till sundown." And this man was an old and well-to-do gentleman, but who never, I believe, saw the ocean or a man-of-war.

Sometimes, when on duty, I meet reasonable people, and I always hear the question, "How is it that the Government does not draft the men? Then you would have decent recruits enough." True, but too nice to become truth. I gave it up long ago trying to make people believe that the soldier is as honorable a man as the hard working man or the money making banker. But I know one thing, and that is, the next great war will open the eyes of millions and show what we are in need of. A big Army, a strong Navy and a big lot of reasonable people that respect the defenders of the country.

GENERAL SERVICE.

TURRET ACCIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Is there any reason for these frightful turret accidents aboard of vessels of our Navy? Do the valuable lives of our men and officers compensate for practice in a style of firing that would never be made use of in action? Does not the vision of the dying tortures of our young officers and sailors, burned alive in flaming ovens, lead anyone in authority to ask it, with equal efficiency in the Navy, the necessity for such things cannot be avoided?

Any man of experience in war will tell you that rapidity of firing, beyond a certain point, should be avoided in battle. Stress should be laid on accuracy, not rapidity. The soldier who attaches too much importance to rapidity is liable, in action, to forget the necessity for accuracy. Accuracy should be secured, though only one shot per minute is fired. On land, owing to the zeal for rapidity, 300 shots are fired in war for every shot that hits—and it is the same on sea. In the excitement of battle one man who can fire as on the target range, dwelling seconds on the aim, firing accurately but only one shot per minute is worth 300 of your rapid shooters.

With our big ships' guns, too, there is choice between slow shooting, moderately fast shooting, rapid shooting. Slow shooting in battle is most accurate; moderately fast shooting gets in most hits (unplaced), and rapid shooting is most wasteful and most ineffective. Let us then fix a rate for moderately fast shooting—a rate of fire for each gun. Let that rate never be exceeded; and conforming to that rate give the prize to the gun crew that makes the most hits. Then we shall have no more horrors like those of the Georgia and Missouri—horrors which do not add to the reputation of the Navy, since they reflect on the common sense of those who govern it.

ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The recent lamentable accident on the Georgia will, of course, give the "naval critics" something more to talk about. In our own country we may expect editorial howls from journalists who do not know the breech of a gun from the muzzle, on the subject, "Who is responsible for the death of these men?" While some of our foreign friends will make more choice remarks about "the incompetency of the United States Navy." For the benefit of these people it might be remarked that a navy that stays at anchor and does no shooting, is not as liable to have accidents as an active fighting force. The handling of high explosives is no sinecure at the best. A powder mill goes up, and the newspapers hardly notice the event, taking it as a matter of course. As to our friends abroad, they should not worry over our sorrow at this latest accident in one of our ships, but confine their attention to the following facts:

I. The ship was doing tall shooting when the accident occurred. II. She made nineteen knots for over four hours, on the run from the range to the navy yard. (Bully for Bookwater.) III. After an accident, which was surely calculated to unnerve the best of men, she went right back to the range, and did record shooting again. Bravo, Georgia; we are proud of you.

In silent pride we swallow our grief over the loss of gallant men, confident, that should the necessity ever arise, the Navy will, in the parlance of the day, be there with the goods.

Bristol, Tenn., July 20, 1907.

FRANCK TAYLOR.

IMPROVEMENTS AT WEST POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If an old graduate should venture to express himself on this subject it would be simply to suggest that it is a pity that the new scheme of improvements did not carry along with it the purchase of all the land heretofore known as the Cozzins estate, as well as to include Buttermilk Falls and the property on the opposite side of the road from Cozzins's. Is it, may we ask, too late for this? But in any event let us have Constitution Island. If all of the land referred to is secured by the government, we may say with Mandv, "Ah ain't gwine to pester maself no mo'." But before we depart let us fire at least one shot at those gentlemen who think it a crime to "spoil the view" by erecting upon the site of the present hotel a new cluster of buildings. Such dissenters seem to have lost sight of the fact that as all the trees around this site are to be preserved, and are all well grown, these natural features go further towards obstructing the outlook from

the Cavalry plain than any new structures could possibly do. But now to our muttons: Artists and architects well understood that every view in nature has its setting; an imaginary frame as it were and that within that frame there are three points, two of which are the vanishing points of diagonals and the third the center of the picture.

The meaning of all of which is this: We must conform to the rules of art and not do as the sleepy cadet in his early awakening. We must not peer out from under the tent flaps, with eyes in this ill-assorted ground line and with diagonals so compressed as to magnify surrounding objects out of all due proportion. There are many proper points from which a fine view (looking northward) will in no wise be obstructed from many points on the plain, fringed as may be by nature or the hand of man, but if we really are in quest of the picture we go to Trophy Point, or better still, to the Battle Monument. If there are those who still demur about the changes now in progress, it might be well for them to be informed that the whole scheme of improvements has been well conceived and digested by a competent board of architects and others of high repute, and he who opposes the new designs and plans is simply imbued with a spirit of egotism and sentimentality which here find no fitting place.

Yes, we all admit that there is too much in too little in what is projected, but procure the land to the north and to the south of West Point's present limits and new West Point will so outshine old West Point that the wonder then will be, as with "Mandy," a bigger pity than a wonder that all old graduates do not think as does the one who here subscribes himself as of this number.

X. X. X.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO RIFLE TRAINING.

New York, July 15, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The reference in your issue of July 13 to the article by Capt. Campbell King on the "Peace Training of Armies" brings to mind a suggestion which I offered some years ago as to the best means for preparing for war in times of peace. With your permission I shall briefly outline this suggestion below:

It is conceded, I believe, by military authorities that marksmanship is probably of all things the one most essential attribute of a good soldier. It is also one of the most difficult arts to teach, for it cannot be taught successfully except to young people and by practice covering considerable space of time. If we can make our people a nation of marksmen we have taken a long step towards securing a reliable reserve. This, I believe, can be done at a comparatively small expense per capita, as compared with the cost involved in taking a citizen out of private life and drilling him in the traditional manner in the duties of a soldier.

What I propose is that the government establish rifle galleries in the most crowded sections of all the large centers. Every youth and man from the age of fifteen to thirty should be entitled to a certain number of shots per week in this government rifle gallery without any cost, provided he duly registers his name, age, residence and occupation and presents a card which would be issued to him by the gallery keeper. He will be given credit for good scores which will entitle him to additional shots without expense. Where the citizen makes a particularly good record he will be given a marksmanship button and will be entered as a sharpshooter and will be entitled to spend a week in camp at the government's long distance range, where he will be given training in sharpshooting and in camp hygiene and in the ordinary duties of a soldier. This camp training should be all at the expense of the United States Government and the men present each week should be organized into a sharpshooters' corps with a special view to developing their capacities in this direction. These corps should be arranged on a local basis, as far as possible; that is, all the members of a certain corps should be drawn from the same city or same section.

Any citizen on presentation of proper evidence of his citizenship should be registered at the gallery of his district (for to each gallery a certain district should be assigned) and having been registered will be entitled to as many shots as he may desire, with a possible maximum limit, at the actual cost to the government of the ammunition. Various modifications of this general plan could be devised with advantage, such as the offering of cash prizes for the highest scores and the institution of competitive shooting between the representatives of the various districts. This practice should all be carried on with the regulation rifle of the latest design, so that every sharpshooter will be entirely familiar with the gun which he will be called upon to use should there be occasion for his services in the field.

By opening these galleries to the use of the boy of fifteen and upwards the youths will be trained at an age when training is easiest and its results most lasting and also there will be greater probability of securing a large attendance at the gallery by opening them to young lads. Some such method as this would enable the United States to build up a corps of sharpshooters at a minimum cost, a cost which is so much smaller than that which would be involved in an effort to train the men in the manner in which the National Guards are now training as not to be at all comparable. By making the week's training at the national rifle range a reward for good shooting the government would be assured that the money expended on this week's training would be expended on material well worth the training. These galleries established in the densest centers of population would have a good moral effect in furnishing an innocent form of amusement and of healthy competition, besides the results which would be achieved in building up a closer relation between the government and the individual who, on occasions, would likely become a soldier.

CASWELL A. MAYO.

A military dirigible balloon made a most successful flight over Berlin on July 23, press despatches state. It was steered in every direction with the greatest ease. Thousands of spectators, including many army officers, watched the trial. The airship maneuvered with precision up and down; it described loops and was stopped and started at both low and high altitudes. Details of the speed of the airship are kept secret, but it was plainly observable that the balloon could travel slowly or at a rapid rate of speed, either with or against the wind. The duration of the first flight was three hours and twenty-seven minutes—fourteen minutes longer than the record of the French balloon Patrie. The second trip lasted over an hour and a half.

CAUSE OF THE GEORGIA ACCIDENT.

The conclusions of the naval board, which has been investigating the accident whereby the men in the turret of the battleship Georgia lost their lives recently, are summarized as follows:

The charge was not ignited by a blown electrical fuse of a short circuit, nor by an electric spark from any electrical device in the turret.

The charge was not ignited by a percussional or frictional spark.

The charge was not ignited by a spark or cinder falling into the turret from outside.

The charge was not ignited as a result of any condition due to deterioration of the powder.

Finally, the board concludes that the charge was ignited by a delayed flareback.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry left Washington a day earlier than usual this week for his week-end visit to his family at Watch Hill, R.I., taking with him the report of the board on the Georgia disaster. Secretary Newberry will go to Oyster Bay Monday and present the report to President Roosevelt. No further statement has been given out as to the causes of the accident. The evidence is conflicting as to the work of the gas ejectors. It is believed they were not working at the time of the accident and that some one, probably one of the dead officers or men, turned on the air after the flareback, as the ejectors were found working after the men were removed.

As the result of experiments made in the Philippines, Capt. F. L. Munson, 9th Inf., concludes that so long as the metal fouling is no closer to the muzzle than about six inches, the accuracy of any rifle containing it will be in no manner impaired. In the report to the Ordnance Department stating this conclusion it is noted that rifle No. 229806, model of 1903, was used in these experiments. After having fired about fifty shots, Captain Munson observed for the first time two metal scales on the lands of the rifling about ten inches from the muzzle. From this time on the scales varied in both number and size. Some days as many as four would be apparent, and others only one; sometimes one or two, at least an inch in length, would be found which on the day before were hardly a quarter of that length. In Captain Munson's opinion, the depth of these scales probably never exceeded a thousandth of an inch, but all could be distinctly seen from either end of the barrel. Special attention was given to the accuracy of the rifle, and no attempt was made to remove the metallic deposit. The rifle shot most uniformly and satisfactorily from the beginning to the close of the target season. Before commencing the expert rifeman's test, about 735 shots had been fired from the rifle, 200 of which were used in making forty round practice skirmish runs. Captain Munson concludes that the presence of metal scales in the bore of his rifle had no effect whatever on its shooting qualities, as the result of his expert's test showed a total of 271 points out of a possible of 300, or 90.3 per cent. The two scores at 1,000 yards in that test amounted to 44 out of a possible 50. In his skirmish run he received 98, eighteen hits being on the prone figure, all clean and direct. In later firings the accuracy of the rifle was quite as good. Captain Munson states that after about 550 shots he was obliged to take ten yards greater elevation from 500 yards back to 1,000.

The importance of exact quotation is illustrated in the case of Major Thomas Wilhelm, U.S.A., who is credited by the San Francisco Call with having said: "It is the national guardsman who has always fought this country's battles, and probably always will." What Major Wilhelm did say was: "It is the national guardsman who has always fought in this country's battles, and probably always will." Referring to his report to the War Department on the condition of the California militia, Major Wilhelm says, as reported in the Call: "I express in my report great satisfaction with the manner in which the present joint maneuvers with the United States troops have been conducted. The benefit to the national guardsman will be immeasurable. Noticeable, too, are the friendly relationships between the organized militia and the Regular Army. This advantage has not always been observable in the past. Since this last inspection fourteen organizations have been mustered out of state service, having fallen below reasonable efficiency. This has been an incentive rather than the reverse to the remaining troops, which have been organized into three 12-company regiments, as fixed by the Dick bill. This measure makes national appropriations pertain to the state. It will eliminate the idea which is passing now that the national guardsman was a tin soldier and thought more of piques than duty. I recommend that the government permit frequent instruction of a nature like that being received now at the hands of the Regular establishment. The soldiers appreciate discipline and justice and court dignity and duty. I cannot speak too highly of the splendid work of the state troops during the work of Adj. Gen. J. B. Lauck, to whom much credit is due for the present efficiency of the state troops."

The board on Ordnance and Fortification, consisting of Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Chief of Ordnance, and Capt. A. M. Knight, president of the Board of Ordnance, of the Navy; General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; General Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers; Gen. W. P. Du Vall, Act. Chief of Staff; General Murray, Chief of Artillery; Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver, assistant to the Chief of Artillery; Lieut. Col. G. F. E. Harrison, commanding the Chesapeake Artillery District, met in New York July 26 and went down on the Planter to Sandy Hook, taking with them the class at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, the object being to test high explosives on 11-inch armor plate of the best type. General Crozier, who has returned to the War Department, spent his time while on the Pacific coast principally in the work that is to be done this year at Benicia Arsenal in enlarging the repair plant and installing needed machinery there. That being the only arsenal on the Pacific coast, its importance is felt especially at this time when the doctrine of military readiness is under consideration. The manager of two of the largest daily newspapers in the country wired to the Navy Department this week asking if it was not possible that the alleged deterioration of powder used by the Government was not respon-

sible alike for the disaster on the Georgia and for the blowing up of the old Maine in Havana harbor.

Capt. W. Stavenhagen, of the Prussian army, publishes an article in the *Mitteilungen über Gegenstände des Artillerie und Geniewesens*, in which, after pointing out that there is little to learn from historical instances as to the probable result of a combat between forts and ships, he ventures the opinion that in such an action, forts of modern construction and modern equipment would give a good account of themselves. "At the present day, other things being equal," says Captain Stavenhagen, "there is certainly no advantage on the side of the ships. In fact the advantage is the other way. For the heavy guns of the ships lose their accuracy and finally become useless after firing a comparatively small number of rounds, and these guns cannot be replaced; whereas the forts can easily replace their guns, at least those of medium caliber. The ships carry only sufficient rounds for a two-hours' fight; whereas the coast guns can depend upon a practically unlimited supply. Recent peace-time experience has demonstrated that the fire from forts is far more accurate than that from ships. This is due to the following causes: Stable gun-platforms, better system of fire-control, better knowledge of the field of fire, possibility of accurate range-finding, and greater facilities for observing fire, especially across the range. Moreover the coast guns will as a rule outnumber the ship guns; they are disposed in batteries of four to six guns, carefully arranged with a view to concentration of fire."

Chaplain Harry W. Jones, U.S.N., is to be tried on Aug. 1 by G.C.M. at Norfolk, Va., on charges of scandalous conduct, to the destruction of good morals, and of falsehood, preferred by the Acting Secretary of the Navy. Under the charge of scandalous conduct there are seven-teen specifications, consisting mainly in allegations of the utterance of worthless checks. Under the falsehood charge it is alleged that he misrepresented the facts regarding a note which had been given by him. The detail for the court which is to try the chaplain is as follows: Capt. Daniel D. V. Stuart, Albert Mertz, Charles Laird, retired; Henry Minett, retired; Med. Insp. Samuel H. Dickson, Comdr. Harry G. Leopold, retired; Lieut. Comdr. Isaac K. Seymour and Comdr. John J. Knapp, judge advocate. Chaplain Jones was appointed to the Navy from New Jersey June 6, 1896, and his last assignment to duty was at Norfolk, Va. Complaints that the Chaplain did not pay his debts have been received for some time and his correspondence with an adventuress, whose cleverly worded advertisement attracted his attention, has not been considered strictly clerical in character. In the case of another Navy chaplain court-martial proceedings are being considered on charges of serious misconduct unbecoming an officer and a chaplain. A contract surgeon at San Francisco is to be dismissed for coaxing away the wife of an officer at the Presidio.

Good reports of the work being done on the Panama Canal under the Army Engineers' regime continue to come to Washington. The report for June was received July 24. The excavation in the Culebra division was 624,586 cubic yards, as against 669,365 cubic yards during May, more than three times the amount taken out in June, 1906. In this division 173 tons of explosives were used. The average number of rainy days during the month was twenty-four. There were 141 locomotives in the service, sixty-two miles of new track were laid, and three and one-half miles of old track removed. The excavation at Gatun amounted to 75,013 cubic yards, and in the canal prism 81,352 cubic yards were dredged. The total working force, on June 29, was 23,327, exclusive of the force employed by the Panama railroad. There were only four deaths of white American employees during the month, and out of about 6,500 whites, other than Americans, there were but fifteen deaths. Out of 29,000 colored employees there were seventy-two deaths, making a total of ninety-one deaths in June, against ninety-six in May. Only twelve deaths in June were due to what are considered climatic diseases.

The Springfield Republican says: "The magazine of the naval league appears to have 'drawn blood' in its attacks upon the construction of some of the older battleships and upon the construction corps. Secretary Metcalf is reported to be so aroused at the criticisms made that an inquiry has been ordered to establish what officer or officers are responsible. The inquiry, it is thunderously intimated, may be followed by a court-martial. Thus while the War Department is trying desperately to retire Lieut. Colonel Ayres on physical grounds so as to avoid threshing out the case involving his wife's criticisms of the West Point authorities, the Navy Department is less conciliatory. It looks like another case of hot weather. But there are some laymen who would like to see the Navy Department air its case and meet, if possible, the charge that the construction corps has lately been behind the times. There has been a good deal of feeling in certain quarters in Washington that the charge is pretty near the truth."

Franklin K. Young, of Chatham, Mass., is one of the latest inventors representing the American Automatic Arms Company, claiming to have solved the problem of self-loading arms, whether hand arms, shoulder arms, or rapid fire arms. It is understood that Mr. Young's patent includes its specification as follows: "The rearwardly movable piston in the base of cartridge case, in contact with the face of a movable plunger in the bolt head; the rear of the plunger being in contact with the face of a tongue, the rear of the latter being flexibly connected with the inertia weight." This auto piston suggests the movable base cartridge patented by the late George W. Morse about 1856-7 or 8, and which was a subject of the most important lawsuit involving cartridges ever had in Washington, D.C., but perhaps it is not the same. All who hope that the coming self-loading arm will be of American production, will wish Mr. Young success in establishing his claim.

As to the purchase in Australia of horses for the Philippines, Major W. C. Brown, 3d Cav., who was sent to Australia to investigate this subject, says in the *Cavalry Journal*: "It would seem to be better by far to get blooded horses, conforming closely to the ideal troop horse, and to do our own horse-breaking than to put up with the

worthless, ungainly, rough gaited plugs that unfortunately form too large a proportion of the horses now found in our ranks, which disgust and discourage alike the troopers and the officers over them. Australian horses are cheap enough, even high-class blooded stock, that one can afford the extra effort to secure superior remounts." Major Brown estimated that good half and three-quarter blood remounts purchased in Australia can be landed in Manila for about \$160 per head.

Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery, with Comdr. Spencer Wood, and Comdr. E. E. Wright, superintendent of the 2d Lighthouse District, last week completed an inspection of the defensive area commanded by the fortifications at Boston and New Bedford to determine the basis of co-operation between the Coast Artillery and the Navy in defensive operations. An inspection this week of the areas centering at Bath and Portland, Me., will complete the inspection which has been in progress for several months and embracing the entire Atlantic coast. About the middle of August General Murray and Commander Wood will take up the work on the Pacific coast, beginning with the harbor of San Diego, Cal.

A press despatch from Brest says: "The sailors from the American cruisers Washington and Tennessee, now here, seem to have some grudge against the Japanese on account of a fancied grievance at Jamestown, and there has been some threatening talk in the cafés frequented by the American bluejackets. Rear Admiral Charles E. Stockton, in command of the American vessels, has decided to grant no shore leave after the Japanese arrive. The American officers are preparing to treat the Japanese visitors with great cordiality. They will receive every courtesy, and will be entertained at dinner on board the American flagship."

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination, Aug. 22, for the position of marine fireman, in the Quartermaster's Department at large for Fort Barrancas, Fla., steamer Poe, at a salary of \$480 per annum and rations, and other vacancies as they may occur in any branch of the Service requiring similar qualifications. As the Commission has experienced difficulty in securing eligibles for this position to meet the needs of the service, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. No educational test will be given, and it will not be necessary for applicants to appear at any place for examination. Age limit, twenty years or over.

A Paris despatch of July 26 gives a synopsis of interviews with Admirals Stockton and Ijuin, which contain the most cordial expression of mutual good will by the representatives of the United States and Japan. Of the Japanese navy Vice Admiral Ijuin said that they were satisfied with it, but were building, within the naval appropriations and in their own yards from Japanese material, three warships of the type of the *Takubata*, but more powerful. There had been no increase in the naval program adopted for several years ahead.

The proposition by a German delegate at The Hague Conference that hospital ships should show green and white lights was met by a bland Japanese with the suggestion that an admiral who wanted to remain concealed would hardly indicate his whereabouts in the interests of humanity. That should not be his object, but to beat the enemy, and it is further suggested that there is nothing to prevent an unscrupulous foe from using the hospital ship as a decoy. A similar device was often employed under the Red Cross in the Boer War.

The danger of war is certainly becoming imminent when a Portland, Oregon, correspondent of the *New York Herald* reports, with a tremor of his pen, that one hundred Japanese have been discovered practicing skirmish drills and army maneuvers in the woods of Oregon. These Japanese warriors even had rifles, or sticks when the rifles were not enough to go around. This information is commended to the vigilant attention of the commander of the Department of Columbia.

As a result of the recent examinations held in Chicago and New York for the five vacancies for assistant civil engineers in the Navy, the following passed and will be commissioned: Carrol Paul, Annapolis, Md.; Glenn S. Burrell, Mt. Vernon, O.; Ralph Whitman, Washington, D.C.; Carl A. Bostrom, Washington, D.C.; Ralph M. Warfield, New York, William C. Furer, Key West, Fla.

A despatch from Austin, Tex., July 25, says: "A Japanese was taken into custody to-day at Camp Mabry, where the state military encampment is being held. It is charged that he was making photographs of the batteries in action and other features of the camp. He is being held pending investigation by the state and Federal military authorities."

Despatches received at the Navy Department July 26 from Rear Admiral Albert S. Snow, commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, state that Seaman Fone, who was hurt in the Georgia disaster, is in a critical condition, owing to lung complication. Seamen Meese and Thomas show slight improvement and the others are doing well.

The U.S. coast survey steamer *Explorer* after a voyage of 15,800 miles from Baltimore, Md., via the Strait of Magellan, has reached the harbor of Seattle, Wash. Some repair work will be done and the steamer will be ready for service again. The *Explorer* will be employed in triangulation work on the coast of Washington.

Leave of one month has been granted Capt. William R. Eastman. The leave granted April 18 to Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg has been extended one month. Leave of one month has been granted Capt. Robert S. Welsh.

Secretary Taft will leave Murray Bay Aug. 10 for Washington, via Oyster Bay, for conference with the President. He will reach Washington Aug. 12.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

President Roosevelt approved July 24 the finding of the retiring board before which Lieut. Col. Charles G. Ayres was ordered for examination, and that officer was on that date retired from the Army. On receipt of the dispatch notifying the War Department of the President's action, the following announcement was made: "Lieut. Col. Charles G. Ayres, 14th Cav., has been placed upon the retired list of the Army this date (July 24, 1907) on the finding of a retiring board that he is incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the Service." The action of the retiring board in declaring that the physical disabilities for which Lieutenant Colonel Ayres is retired were incident to service, was in line with the usual practice. After long years of service the presumption is that the malady with which he was found to be afflicted was due to his service. He will receive three-fourths of his pay while on the active list, or \$250 a month. His retirement will advance Major J. C. Gresham, of the 9th Cavalry, now in the Philippines, to the rank of lieutenant colonel; Capt. S. D. Freeman, of the 10th, also in the Philippines, to be major; 1st Lieut. J. J. Ryan, of the 12th Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to be captain, and 2d Lieut. Edward M. Offley, of the 1st Cavalry, now at Fort Clark, Tex., to be first lieutenant. The action of the retiring board is final, so far as the executive is concerned. Colonel Ayres may appeal to Congress, which body has power to restore him to active service. Lieutenant Colonel Ayres was born in New York Feb. 26, 1854, and is a son of the late Gen. Remy B. Ayres, U.S.A. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 25th U.S. Infantry from civil life Oct. 31, 1874, and was transferred to the 10th Cavalry Sept. 18, 1875. He served as an officer of that command until April, 1901, when his promotion to major took him to the 8th Cavalry. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel, 14th Cavalry, April 20, 1907. During his active career he has seen considerable service against the Indians, and was on duty in Cuba and the Philippines.

Capt. Albion V. Wadhams, U.S.N., compulsorily retired with the rank of commodore from June 30, 1907, entered the Naval Academy Sept. 26, 1864, and was graduated in June, 1868. He served on the Pacific Station, 1868-9; China Station, 1870-3, taking part in the Korean fight; was on the Powhatan and Alert, 1874-5; at the Naval Academy, 1875-8; in the Coast Survey, 1878-80; on the Nipsic, European Station, 1880-3; at the navy yard, Washington, 1884-6; on the China Station, 1886-9; was assistant lighthouse inspector and member of Board of Inspection on merchant vessels and inspection of steel for new vessels, 1889-92. He was on the Mohican, Pacific Station, November, 1893-6, and was lighthouse inspector, Eighth District, extending from Mobile, Ala., to Mexico. He was commanding trainingship Monongahela, Oct. 10, 1899, to December, 1900. Was assigned to duty at the navy yard, New York, May 15, 1901; was attending the War College, 1902; was assigned to command the Prairie in November, 1903, and captain of the navy yard, Norfolk, in 1905, which office he held at the time of his retirement.

Capt. F. E. Sawyer, U.S.N., compulsorily retired as commodore from June 30, 1907, was appointed to the Academy from Massachusetts in September, 1868, and was promoted midshipman in June, 1872; ensign in July, 1873; master in July, 1878; lieutenant (junior grade) in March, 1883; lieutenant in June, 1885; lieutenant commander in March, 1890; commander in June, 1902, and captain in 1907. He was on the Hartford, Asiatic Station, 1872-5; Richmond, South Pacific, 1876-7; receiving-ship Franklin, 1877-8; in the Coast Survey, 1878-80; on the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station, 1880-2; receiving-ship Wabash, 1882-3; Swatara, North Atlantic Station, 1883-6; in the Hydrographic Office, 1886-8; on the Swatara, 1888-9; Richmond, South Atlantic Station, 1889-90; Thetis, October, 1892; Philadelphia, October, 1892-5. He was on duty at the navy yard, Boston, November, 1895, and at the War College to 1897; on the Fern, December, 1897, to 1898; commanding Caesar, March 3, 1899, to 1901; was assigned to the receiving-ship Vermont, April 1, 1901. He was assigned to command the Helena in August, 1903, and was ordered to command the Constellation and the naval training station at Newport in June, 1905, which command he held at the time of his retirement.

Comdr. William G. Cutler, U.S.N., compulsorily retired as captain from June 30, 1907, is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 22, 1871, being graduated in June, 1875. He served on the Tuscarora, 1875-76; Lackawanna, Pacific Station, 1876-77; Trenton, 1878-80; Quinnebaugh, European Station, 1880-81. He was in the Hydrographic Office, Washington, 1881-1883; Coast Survey, 1883-85; on the Dolphin, 1885-88; at the Naval Academy, 1889-92; on the Atlanta, 1892-93; on the Yorktown, 1893-94, and Mohican, 1894-95. He was a member of the Lighthouse Board, Second District, 1895-97; was on the Wilmington, 1897-98; Yankee, 1898; Newark, 1898-99; Princeton, 1899-1900; Baltimore, 1900, and the Indiana, 1900-01. He was on duty at the League Island Navy Yard, 1901, and then at the Naval Academy, Aug. 10, 1901. He was next assigned to duty in charge of the lighthouse establishment at Porto Rico, July 4, 1903, and later was in command of the U.S.S. Galveston. His last assignment was as equipment officer at the navy yard, Boston.

Comdr. John F. Parker, U.S.N., compulsorily retired with the rank of captain from June 30, 1907, is a native of Ohio and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 29, 1870, and was graduated June 1, 1874. He served on the Plymouth, North Atlantic Station, 1874; Tennessee, Asiatic Station, 1875-6; Constellation, Paris Exposition, 1877-8; on the Enterprise, European Station, 1879-82; at the Naval Academy, 1882-5; on the Adams, Pacific Station, 1885-9; was secretary of the Berlin Samoan Commission, 1889, and recorder of the Board of Organization, 1889. He was ordered to the New York in August, 1893-6; was on duty at the Branch Hydrographic Office, New York, in September, 1896; was ordered to the Monadnock in July, 1896; Columbia, in April, 1898, and was on the trainingship Dixie, March 15, 1898, to 1900. He was on the Independence Jan. 26, 1901. In August, 1902, he was assigned to command the Isla de Cuba, and to duty at the naval station, New Orleans, in July, 1904. He was assigned to command the Buffalo in May, 1906, and his last duty was at the Naval War College for instruction.

Comdr. William Winder, U.S.N., who was compulsorily retired as captain from June 30, 1907, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., in 1851, and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 16, 1869. He was appointed midshipman May 31, 1872; was commissioned ensign July 16, 1874; master, Nov. 23, 1880; lieutenant (junior grade), March 3, 1883; lieutenant, May 23, 1886; lieutenant commander, March 3, 1890, and commander in November, 1902. As midshipman, he served in the flagship Richmond, on the

North and South Pacific Stations, 1873-5; as ensign in the Marion, Hartford and Dictator. Was at the torpedo station, on the Colorado, Constellation, Wabash and Vandalia, and was again on the Marion, South Atlantic. During the latter cruise (September, 1875, to December, 1882), the ship took yellow fever at Rio, and the crew were encamped several weeks on Flores Island, Montevideo; toward the end of the cruise the ship, under command of Commodore Silas Terry, U.S.N., rescued the crew of the bark Trinity, wrecked at Heard's Island, South Indian Ocean, and also rendered important service in hauling off a large British ship ashore near Cape Town, South Africa. He served in the Wabash at the torpedo station, on the New Hampshire, Omaha and Marion, Asiatic Station, and was ordered to the Michigan May, 1894; receiving-ship Wabash, October, 1894; Katchin, December, 1896, and served on the Raleigh from July, 1897, to 1899. He was commanding the Michigan, Jan. 4, 1900. He was on recruiting duty in Boston in 1904, and was assigned to duty at the Boston Navy Yard in 1906, which was his post of duty at the time of his retirement.

Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Clark, U.S.N., who was compulsorily retired as commander from June 30, 1907, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Alabama Sept. 22, 1876. He was promoted midshipman June 22, 1882; ensign (junior grade), May 3, 1883; ensign, June 26, 1884; lieutenant (junior grade), Sept. 15, 1893; lieutenant, June 4, 1897, and lieutenant commander, Jan. 10, 1903. He served on the Enterprise, Asiatic Station, 1883-6; Ranger, North Pacific Station, 1887-90; trainingship, Richmond, October, 1890, to September, 1891; on the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, September, 1891, to February, 1895; at the Naval War College, June 1, 1895, to November, 1895; trainingship Constellation, Nov. 2, 1895, to June, 1897; Detroit, June 8, 1897, to May 23, 1901; Alabama, May 23, 1901, until 1904. He later served on inspection duty. He was also in command of the Celtic, and his last command was the Annapolis.

Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Stanworth, U.S.N., compulsorily retired as commander from June 30, 1907, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Virginia a cadet engineer on Oct. 1, 1881. He was promoted ensign, July 1, 1887; lieutenant (junior grade), April 29, 1896; lieutenant, March 3, 1899, and lieutenant commander, Sept. 30, 1904. His last tour of duty was on the California.

Lieut. Comdr. G. Mallison, U.S.N., compulsorily retired as commander from June 30, 1907, was appointed a naval cadet from North Carolina May 21, 1888. Among other duties he was on the Newark in 1892; Minneapolis in 1894; in the office of Judge Advocate General, 1895-9; in the Hydrographic Office, Port Townsend, Washington, 1899-1901, and in the office of the Judge Advocate General in 1901, and was later on inspection duty. He lost a foot in the Service some years ago by the breaking of a hawser on the Olympia.

Lieut. C. Webster, U.S.N., who was compulsorily retired with rank of lieutenant commander from June 30, 1907, was appointed a naval cadet from Massachusetts Sept. 6, 1890. He was assigned to duty on the Raleigh in 1894, the Brooklyn in 1896, in the Bureau of Navigation, 1899, and was also on the Chicago and Bancroft, and his last assignment was on the Prairie.

Lieut. Newton Mansfield, U.S.N., compulsorily retired with the rank of lieutenant commander from June 30, 1907, is a native of Ohio and entered the Naval Academy Sept. 7, 1891, and was commissioned a naval cadet in the Engineer Division Sept. 7, 1891. He served among other assignments on the Detroit in July, 1897; as assistant engineer until 1899, when he went on the Solace and then on the Dixie, and Columbia. For some time previous to his retirement he had been undergoing treatment at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. McGrann, U.S.N., compulsorily retired as commander from June 30, 1907, is a native of Tennessee, and entered the Naval Academy May 20, 1887. He was made assistant engineer with rank of ensign July 1, 1893. During his service he was on duty at the navy yard, New York, on the Columbia, Oregon and Brooklyn, and his last duty was on recruiting service in Memphis, Tenn.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Cheesman and Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, 12th U.S. Cav., which took place in Salt Lake City, July 18, was one of the largest military weddings seen in the city. St. Paul's chapel, where the marriage was consummated, was artistically decorated with national colors and fragrant flowers. Following the ceremony the bridal party and the close relatives were entertained at the Cheesman town house. At the hour set, and to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, the bridal party entered the church. First came Lieutenants Mason and Schultz, followed by Lieut. Donald A. Robinson and Wallace Bredemeyer. Immediately after them came William Campbell, brother of the groom, and following him were the three bridesmaids, Miss Eloise Sadler, Miss Pearl Van Cott and Miss Gertrude Hanson. Just before the entrance of the bride came her aunt, Mrs. Roy Walker, the matron of honor, and she was followed by the bride on the arm of her father. Julian Campbell, the brother of the groom, acted as best man. The bridal gown was of cream chiffon satin trimmed with some rare old lace worn by the bride's mother at her own wedding. Her veil, also worn by her mother, was caught with a jeweled pin and her flowers were bride's roses in a loose shower. All the attendants were in pale blue chiffon gowns. Mrs. Walker carried a shower of roses, while the maids carried red sweet peas. A number of the relatives assisted at the reception at the home of the bride's parents which followed the wedding ceremony, and a special orchestra from Fort Douglas furnished music. Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell left on the late train for a short wedding trip. They will return before the regiment leaves Fort Douglas for the Presidio.

Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, jr., U.S.A., retired, and Miss Mary Newell Gould Goodridge were married at Dresden, Germany, June 25, 1907.

Dr. and Mrs. A. C. McLean, of Salt Lake City, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Aileen Mariner, to Lieut. Donald A. Robinson, 29th U.S. Inf. The date of the marriage has not yet been set.

Miss Alice Huey Goodin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Goodin, and niece of Gen. and Mrs. Sumner H. Lincoln, was married on the evening of July 18 to Lieut. William Hadley Richardson, asst. surg., U.S.A., at the Church of the Resurrection, Fern Bank, Ohio. Rev. John Talbot Ward officiating. The maid was Miss Richardson, of Cleveland, Ohio, only sister of the groom,

and Lieut. B. F. Miller, of the 27th Inf., was best man. Lieutenant Richardson comes of a long line of distinguished medical men. He is under orders for the Philippines, and expects to sail for the islands Aug. 15.

Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Lena Ralston Vile were married in Brooklyn, N.Y., July 24. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the members of the immediate families of the bride and groom being present. Miss Vile is a niece of the late Gen. Egbert L. Vile, of New York, and a cousin of Brig. Gen. Charles D. Vile, U.S.A., retired.

Miss Deborah Grant Brewster Halsey, whose engagement to Past Midshipman Archibald Douglas Turnbull we announced last week, is a daughter of Capt. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., now on duty in the Bureau of Equipment, Washington. Midshipman Turnbull is a son of the late Lieut. Frank D. Turnbull, of Morristown, N.Y. The wedding, which will be very quiet, will be celebrated early in October.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Elizabeth Deshler Shearer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey H. Shearer, to Lieut. Charles Louis Willard, U.S.A., took place at the home of the bride's parents, 534 South State street, Ann Arbor, Mich., July 3. The house was beautifully decorated throughout with marguerites and wood ferns, over four thousand daisies being used in the arrangement. Capt. A. B. Warfield, U.S.A., was best man. The ushers were Capt. J. D. Keams, Lieut. C. B. Crusan, all U.S.A., Mr. Ensign, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Holbrook, of Ann Arbor. Miss Fischer and Miss Eddy, of Bay City, Miss Margaretta Brown and Miss Lulu Liesemer, of Ann Arbor, were the bridesmaids. They were followed by the maid of honor, the bride's sister, Miss Marie Louise Deshler Shearer. The bride came with her father. The beautiful Episcopal ring service was performed by Rev. Henry Tatlock, rector of St. Andrew's. During the ceremony Schumann's Traumerei was softly played. The bride wore a gown of white chiffon over white radium silk, with quantities of lace. Her veil was fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas. The maid of honor wore white pointed d'esprit and carried a shower bouquet of pink rose buds. The bridesmaids all wore white organdie trimmed with lace and carried shower bouquets of pink sweet peas. After the ceremony a supper was served to about one hundred and twenty-five guests. It was a splendid company, and among the number were representatives of the Cavalry, the Infantry, the Artillery and the Signal Corps of the United States Service, all in full uniform.

Dr. David Moffat Gillespie, son of the late William Gillespie, of New York, and a nephew of David Moffat, the Denver financier, and Miss Lillian Brechemin, daughter of Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, Med. Dept., U.S.A., were married at St. Margaret's Chapel, Westminster, London, England, July 20. The bride was given away by her father. Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, 23d U.S. Inf., the American military attaché, was the best man, and Miss Helen De Young was maid of honor. The bride, who is a blonde, was robed in a gown of Ninon point lace and wore a chain of pearls and diamonds, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young. She also had on a brooch of diamonds and rubies, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Helen De Young wore a gown of pink chiffon trimmed with Valenciennes lace and a large white hat covered with flowers. Among those who attended the ceremony and the wedding breakfast at the Westminster Palace Hotel were Mrs. Mary Gillespie, mother of the bridegroom; Mrs. Brechemin, mother of the bride, and Capt. and Mrs. Cloman. The couple will make a tour of England this summer and then will return to New York to live.

The engagement is announced of Miss Inez M. Rockwell, sister of Lieut. Verne LaS. Rockwell, 11th U.S. Cav., to Mr. Charles A. Royce, of Louisville, Ky.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Campbell Maclean, of Salt Lake City, announce the engagement of their daughter, Aileen Mariner, to Lieut. Donald Allister Robinson, of the 11th U.S. Cavalry. Lieutenant Robinson has recently been transferred to the Cavalry from the 29th Infantry.

RECENT DEATHS.

Gen. George W. Mindil, for many years chief examiner of precious stones at the port of New York, who died in New York city on July 20 in his sixty-fourth year, when the Civil War ended was a brigadier and brevet major general, the youngest to attain that rank in the war. He was at one time Gen. Phil Kearny's chief of staff, and was with that general at his death. General Mindil was born in Frankfurt, Germany, and was brought to this country when he was six years old. At the outbreak of the Civil War, when seventeen years of age, he went to the front as a first lieutenant. The enlistment period of the New Jersey regiment, of which he became Colonel, expired just before the battle of Gettysburg. Hearing that men would be needed in the crisis which was approaching, Colonel Mindil persuaded his men to stay in the Service, and volunteered his services and theirs in a telegram to President Lincoln. He was not quite twenty-one at the time. For this service he received a medal of honor from Congress, and when he had arrived at his majority was breveted brigadier general. When his regiment was finally mustered out after Gettysburg, General Mindil raised another regiment within twenty days, it is said, and reported with it at Washington. He received a second medal of honor for conspicuous bravery in leading a decisive charge in the battle of Williamsburg.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harris McHenry, daughter of the late Judge John McHenry, wife of Prof. E. B. Lamar, and sister of the wife of Comdr. Charles F. Pond, U.S.N., died at Berkeley, Cal., July 9, 1907.

Mrs. Dunn, wife of Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn, U.S.N., died at Westerly, R.I., July 15, 1907.

Midshipman James T. Cruse, U.S.N., who died in the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., July 19, 1907, from injuries received in the explosion of powder in a turret of the U.S.S. Georgia on July 15, was a son of Major Thomas Cruse, U.S.A., chief quartermaster, Department of the Missouri. He was born in Kentucky Dec. 21, 1887, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Nebraska by Congressman W. L. Starke, and was graduated in the first detachment of the class of 1907, standing No. 19 in a class of 265 members. The remains were buried in Arlington on July 21, with full military honors. After brief services at Gawler's chapel, conducted by Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U.S.A., a battalion of marines, headed by the Marine Band, escorted the body to Arlington, where the usual military ceremonies were observed at the grave. Major David D. Porter, U.S.M.C., was in command of

the escort, and eight sailors served as active pallbearers. The honorary pallbearers were: Asst. Paymr. J. H. Knapp, Midshipmen A. F. Brown, W. G. Child, W. P. Williams, R. T. S. Lowell, J. W. W. Cumming and Rufus King, all of whom were intimate friends of the deceased, who was most highly esteemed by all who knew him. The ceremonies at the cemetery were exceedingly impressive and were witnessed by a large crowd. Many beautiful floral designs were placed about the coffin. President Roosevelt sent a large wreath of Southern magnolia blossoms. There was a wreath of white roses from the junior officers of the battleship Vermont, a beautiful floral reminder from the battleship Georgia and another large wreath from the classmates of Midshipman Cruse, Naval Academy, class of 1906, the officers of the 2d Division of the 1st Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, and the officers of the Boston Navy Yard, and from the Secretary of War. Among those who accompanied the body to Arlington were Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Chief Constr. W. L. Capps, Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson, Capt. W. F. Halsey, Comdr. Frederick C. Bieg, Lieut. Comdr. Charles W. Dyson, Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A., and Major Isaac W. Littell, U.S.A. The family of Midshipman Cruse, consisting of his father and mother, Major and Mrs. Thomas Cruse, Lieut. Frederick T. Cruse, U.S.A., and his uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. F. G. Hodgson, U.S.A., of Philadelphia, accompanied the body from Boston. Major and Mrs. Cruse desire us to express their sincere appreciation of the many kind and cheering letters and telegrams that have been received by them during the past week concerning the sad event. In referring to the death of Midshipman Cruse, the Boston American says: "I am all right; look after those other fellows." The saying of Midshipman Cruse, frightfully injured by the blazing gases which filled the Georgia's turret, takes its place by Sir Philip Sidney's, "Thy necessity is greater than mine," as he passed the cup of water to a dying soldier. Sorrow for the gallant fellows who died so horrible a death fills the nation's heart, but it is the proud sorrow of the mother whose sons have died bravely. With such men to sail her ships the country knows that the spirit of Jones, Decatur, Farragut is still afloat on every wave."

Augustus Rodney Macdonough, son of the late Commodore Thomas Macdonough, U.S.N., who was in command of the United States fleet in the battle of Lake Champlain, Sept. 11, 1814, died in his home, No. 353 West Fifty-seventh street, New York city, July 21, 1907, from ailments due to age. He was eighty-seven years old. Mr. Macdonough was born in Middletown, Conn., and was graduated from Yale with the class of 1839. For many years he was prominent in the practice of the law in New York, and was secretary of the Erie Railroad Company up to five years ago. He was a widower, having lost his wife early in his life, and had no children. He was formerly a member of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Macdonough was a member of the St. Nicholas Society and of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the War of 1812. He was one of the oldest members of the Century Club, and was some years ago made an honorary member in recognition of his long service as its secretary. He was a man of refined, artistic and literary tastes, and translated several operas from the German and the French. Among his early recollections was that of a voyage on the warship commanded by his father, whose portrait, taken from life, hangs on the walls of the Century.

There was profound sorrow in Washington, his old home, as well as wherever he was known, at the news the past week of the death in Manila, from blood poisoning, of Major Eugene Coffin, paymaster. Major Coffin was for many years clerk of the old Willard's Hotel in Washington, and his range of acquaintances embraced an innumerable host of public men and business men from all parts of the land. The cause of his death is said to have been infection from handling filthy Filipino bills. His arm had been amputated in the vain hope of saving his life. The bills, to which his death is imputed, are printed in Washington, and to distinguish them from United States currency are brown, pink and blue in color. It is claimed with confidence that the coloring matter could not have caused the blood poisoning. Major Coffin was an old friend of President McKinley, and served in the 23d Ohio Volunteers with him, first as private and then to the end of the war as musician. Mr. McKinley appointed him captain and paymaster at the outset of the Spanish War and later gave him a commission in the permanent establishment. He was a fine musician and while clerk at Willard's used to give himself and his guests pleasure by writing at the head of his register daily a few bars of some appropriate music. When General Sherman stopped at the hotel he put the first lines of "Marching through Georgia" at the top of the page. On July 4 the opening notes of "Star Spangled Banner" always appeared. He was an excellent saxophone player, and it is related that John Philip Sousa was so much impressed with the wonderful playing on the saxophone by Major Coffin that he once offered him \$150 a week to join his band. Major Coffin would have retired in August, 1911. He leaves a wife and two sons, who were with him in Manila, and a third son, who lives in Boston. His remains will be brought home and buried at Arlington.

Mrs. Herbert P. Dunn, who died at Woodbine Villa, Westbury, R.I., on July 15, was the wife of Comdr. H. O. Dunn, U.S.N., lately commanding the U.S.S. Prairie. Mrs. Dunn's wide circle of friends in Savannah, Washington, Baltimore and Rhode Island are informed that her death was most sudden and unexpected, resulting from a seizure of the heart, and from apparent good health she passed away in less than thirty minutes. She was spending the summer with her son, Donald, at the old Dunn homestead with her husband's aged father and mother. Commander Dunn had just arrived on a few days' leave of absence from his ship, the Prairie, and was with her when she breathed her last. Mrs. Dunn was born in Savannah and is descended from a long line of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors. On her mother's side she was the great-granddaughter of Uzal Knapp, the last of Washington's Life Guards, now buried at Washington's Headquarters, Newburg-on-Hudson. She was a member of the Colonial Dames, Baltimore Chapter, a Daughter of the Revolution, member of the Arundel Club, Baltimore; a director in the Ladies' Auxiliary Aid Society to the Maryland Hospital, besides being in many charitable societies. She was buried on July 18 at River Bend Cemetery, Westbury, R.I., in the Dunn family burying lot. Commander Dunn was so prostrated by the shock that he gave up command of the Prairie and was detached by telegraph. The numerous telegrams and letters of condolence which have reached him show how widely and deeply his loss is felt by others.

Col. Walter Cutting, who died at Pittsfield, Mass., July 23, of uraemic poisoning, complicated with heart trouble, served in the Army during the Rebellion as an aide-de-

camp on the staff of Gen. C. C. Augur, U.S.A. He saw active service at Cedar Mountain, Plain's Store, in Banks' Shenandoah campaign and at Fort Hudson and lost an eye in the Service. Colonel Cutting was one of the organizers and the first commander of Berkshire Post, G.A.R., and served on the staff of the national commander. A widow, a son and three daughters survive him.

Mr. Edmund Tryon Halsey, uncle of Ensign Halsey Powell, U.S.N., died near Louisville, Ky., July 9.

The late Midshipman Faulkner Goldthwaite, U.S.N., who lost his life in the explosion aboard the battleship Georgia, and whose death we noted in our last issue, was a grandson of Judge Henry Goldthwaite, who went from Montgomery, Ala., to Texas. His mother was a native of Kentucky. The Goldthwaites are a prominent Alabama family. The grandfather of the deceased officer was at one time a member of the Supreme Court of the state. He was a grand-nephew of Senator Goldthwaite, who was succeeded by the late Senator Morgan. Faulkner Goldthwaite, a short time previous to his death, inherited a fortune. He was a nephew of the late Alfred Goldthwaite, who was state senator from New Orleans, elected on the anti-lottery ticket. It was the uncle who left the young man his inheritance.

Mrs. Angelica Schuyler Crosby Henderson, wife of John Brooks Henderson, jr., died July 24 at Portland, Me. Mrs. Henderson was the daughter of Col. John Schuyler Crosby, who was General Sheridan's personal aide-de-camp, and later served as consul at Florence, Italy, and as Governor of Montana from 1882 to 1883. Mrs. Henderson's mother was a daughter of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany.

Mr. Innis N. Palmer, son of the late Gen. Innis N. Palmer, and brother of the wives of Col. Frank L. Denny, Marine Corps; Major Henry R. Lemley, retired, and Col. Eben Swift, U.S.A., died at his residence in Houston, Tex., on July 21, aged forty-six years. Mr. Palmer had for a number of years engaged in railroad work. He will be remembered by many officers of the Army, as his earlier years were spent with his father and other relatives at Army posts. For the past twelve months his health had been steadily failing. The deceased is survived by his wife, one son, Russell Palmer; one daughter, Miss Kittie Lee Palmer, and three sisters, as named above.

PERSONALS.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Cruse, U.S.A., and their son, Lieut. Fred T. Cruse, will be at their home in Omaha by Sunday, July 28.

Mrs. Turrill, widow of the late Brig. Gen. H. S. Turrill, U.S.A., and her daughters have gone to their summer home in Duxbury, Mass., which will be their permanent address.

Lieut. Lewis M. Adams, U.S.A., accompanied by his wife, is at Atlantic City, N.J., for several weeks on leave. He will then resume his duty at the War College, Washington Barracks, D.C.

Mrs. Kirkman and Miss Kirkman are spending the summer at Larchmere, guests of Mr. Marshall M. Kirkman, of the Chicago and Northwestern, in Evanston, Ill. Colonel Kirkman will join them in August.

Col. R. J. C. Irvine, U.S.A., has been at Wiesbaden for two months, and has derived great benefit from its waters. He is returning to the United States. Mrs. and Miss Irvine will most likely remain some little time longer. Their address, as usual, is care Brown, Shipley & Co., London.

Midshipman W. P. Beeher, U.S.N., gave a most enjoyable dinner on board the Minnesota at Norfolk, Va., July 16. Those present were: Mrs. R. Spencer Douglas, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Mary Payne, Midshipmen W. O. Wallace, C. R. Hyatt, W. E. Sherlock, V. E. Clarke, U.S.N., and Pay Ck. L. E. Conner.

The bulletins issued of the Philippines Division rifle and pistol competitions at Fort McKinley, Rizal, May 16, which were in printed form, reflect great credit upon the statistical officer, 1st Lieut. Robert H. Sillman, 15th Inf. There were 192 competitors in the rifle competition, and 84 in the pistol competition, an account of which appeared in our issue of July 13, page 1260.

Among the guests at the Breslin Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, New York city, during the past few days, were the following: Lieut. Thomas B. Doe, U.S.A.; Capt. L. C. Brown, U.S.A.; Capt. W. P. Platt, U.S.A.; Lieut. James E. Ware, U.S.A.; Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, U.S.A., and Mrs. Noyes; Major C. DeW. Wilcox, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wilcox; Capt. M. K. Taulbee, U.S.A., and Major O. M. Smith, U.S.A.

Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., last week spent a few days with his mother, Mrs. Rowena Hildreth Reade, at the old Reade mansion, 871 Lake View avenue, Lowell, Mass. The dowager Mrs. Reade was born Sept. 21, 1814, hence is nearly ninety-three years of age; notwithstanding this she is one of the most vigorous of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be found in the Merrimac Valley of Middlesex county in the old Bay State commonwealth.

Survivors of the famous old Iron Brigade of the Civil War and the widow and daughter of Major James Stewart will attend the ceremonies which are to accompany the unveiling of the monument at Arlington, July 28, erected by the officer's comrade and friend, Charles H. McConnell, of the 24th Michigan. In addition to Mrs. Stewart and her daughter, it is expected that one of the sons will be present, as will Mr. McConnell and the former commander of the brigade, Gen. E. S. Bragg.

Mrs. Maria B. Wheaton, widow of Gen. Frank Wheaton, U.S.A., with her sister, Miss C. W. Miller, have been at Jamestown, R.I., since July 3, and expect to remain there until Aug. 7. Mrs. Wheaton's daughter, Mrs. Frederick H. Morley, joined her mother at Jamestown from Denver on July 16, and Miss Margaret Gibson, from St. Louis, is also with them. The party have enjoyed the sea air and bathing after the very high and dry atmosphere of Colorado.

The thirteenth biennial convention of the Army and Navy Union, held at Washington, D.C., adjourned July 19 after electing officers for the coming year as follows: Commander-in-chief, J. Edwin Browne, Baltimore; senior vice-commander, Bernard A. Flood, New York city; junior vice-commander, J. E. B. Stuart, Newport News, Va.; inspector general, S. E. Adams, Jersey City; judge advocate general, J. McKinley Powers, New Rochelle, N.Y.; surgeon general, Dr. Joseph E. Hendrickson, Phoenix, Va.; paymaster general, J. R. McCullough, Newburg, N.Y., and chaplain general, the Rev. Father John P. Chidwick, New York city. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U.S.A., retired, who was a candidate for election as commander-in-chief, withdrew. The executive council will select the next convention city.

Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., was at Nancy, France, on July 16, enjoying the military maneuvers there.

Mrs. Leonhaeuser, wife of Major H. A. Leonhaeuser, 21st Inf., and son, Watson, arrived from the East at Fort Logan, Colo., on July 18.

Entertainments arranged at Camp Columbia, Cuba, include the following: Aug. 5, lecture on Ladysmith, by Brosman; Aug. 12, hop, and Aug. 17, concert.

First Lieut. John Newton, U.S.M.C., is on leave visiting his mother, the widow of Major John Newton, U.S.A., at 1216 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C.

Chaplain J. H. Sutherland, of the 23d U.S. Inf., lectured on Japan before the members of the Woman's Club at their clubhouse, 380 Freeman street, Norfolk, Va., on July 22.

Mrs. Zalinski, wife of Major M. Gray Zalinski, Q.M., U.S.A., is spending the summer in New London, Conn., with her brother, Hon. Frank B. Brandegee, U.S. Senator from Connecticut.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, and Mrs. Roe, have left New York for a two months' visit to Europe, during which they will travel extensively by automobile.

Admiral George Dewey, the Baltimore American says, has written his official memoirs, including all the documents and official correspondence during his station on the Pacific. They are locked in a safe deposit vault, and no one shall see them during his lifetime.

A daughter was born to Lieut. W. T. Tarrant, U.S.N., and Mrs. Tarrant, July 22, 1907, at 1412 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Lieutenant Tarrant is fleet ordnance officer attached to the U.S. flagship Charleston. Mrs. Tarrant is a daughter of Rear Admiral W. C. Gibson, U.S.N., retired.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, arrived at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., July 22. A series of night attacks between the battleships of the 2d Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., was arranged for.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending July 24, 1907, were the following: Ensigns W. E. Whitehead, F. Rorschach, C. W. Densmore and J. F. Daniels, U.S.N.; Midshipmen L. F. Kimball and J. W. W. Cumming, U.S.N.; Major F. H. E. Ebstein, Surg. C. C. Grieve and Capt. F. L. J. Parker, U.S.A.; Comdr. T. C. Fenton and Surg. W. S. Pugh, jr., U.S.N., and Col. D. W. Lockwood, U.S.A.

A handsome portrait of Mrs. Forney, wife of Brig. Gen. James Forney, U.S.M.C., retired, appears in Town and Country, which says: "Mrs. Forney is one of the Philadelphia hostesses at Dark Harbor, Me. Her daughter, Miss Angela Forney, was one of the debutantes of last season. A great part of last year was spent in Rome by Mrs. Forney and her daughter, and they enjoyed the court life there. General Forney was the commander of the marines in Formosa in 1867 and during the war in Cuba was commander of the Spanish camp, consisting of 1,700 prisoners from Admiral Cervera's fleet."

A very enjoyable dance was given in the hop room of the Officers' Club at Washington Barracks, Washington, D.C., on the night of July 15, complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th U.S. Inf. Capt. and Mrs. Smith have been at Washington Barracks since last October, when Cos. G and H, 4th Infantry, arrived at Washington from Fort Thomas, Ky., as a garrison for the post during the absence of the 2d Battalion of Engineers in Cuba. They have contributed greatly to the pleasure of the post life during the past year, and it is with sincere regret that the remaining members of the garrison see them return to their former station.

Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., Chief of Artillery, left Washington July 22 for Boston to make an inspection of the coast defenses of New Bedford and Boston harbors. General Murray was joined at Philadelphia by Comdr. Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., who represents the Navy in the inspection. If the opportunity affords after completing the inspection of the Boston works, General Murray and Commander Wood will proceed to Portland, Me., and Portsmouth, N.H., to look into the condition of affairs in that district which will complete the inspection of the entire Atlantic coast. Immediately thereafter General Murray and Commander Wood will leave for the Pacific coast to undertake inspection work.

The announcement is made that Miss Katrina Wright, daughter of Gen. Luke E. Wright, will be married in August next to Charles D. Palmer, vice-president of the International Bank of Manila. The marriage will take place at the American Embassy in Tokio. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will sail Aug. 27 for the United States, accompanied by Gen. and Mrs. Wright. Mr. Palmer is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1888. He was assigned as a second lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Artillery in 1888. He was promoted to be a first lieutenant in the 3d Artillery in 1894, and at the outbreak of war with Spain he was made a captain and quartermaster of Volunteers. In 1900 he was appointed captain and Q.M. in the Regular Army and resigned in February, 1901.

Chaplain William G. Cassard, U.S.N., on duty at Newport, R.I., conducted a service in memory of the Georgia's dead in the west wing of Barracks C, at the Training Station, July 21. Several hundred of the apprentice seamen occupied the lower deck, where the pulpit was set up, and an orchestra was in attendance. In the balcony were Admiral Merrell and other officers of the island, with their families, and a number of people from Newport. During the service the entire audience sang hymns with more than the usual vigor, and it was an especially interesting sight to see the boys apply themselves to this portion of the service. Chaplain Cassard in his sermon took occasion to draw many an illustration from the accident which should inspire the coming sailors to become ideal defenders of their country.

First Lieut. Lovick P. Pinkston, U.S.M.C., on recruiting service, was in San Antonio, Tex., July 19, and arranged for the opening, on Aug. 1, of a marine recruiting station. The station will be in rooms 1 and 2 of the Henry Terrell building, 210 Avenue D, and will be under the immediate supervision of 2d Lieut. J. R. Horton, U.S.M.C. Lieutenant Pinkston is in charge of a recruiting detail of three officers and ten men. They have been in Texas since January, and during that time they have enlisted approximately 250 men in the service. Altogether they received 1,000 applications for information, 487 of which were rejected, while approximately 900 applied for information and did not enlist. Lieutenant Pinkston's record in enlisting men since being in Texas has, it is said, broken all the records for the year in the Navy Department.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, Med. Dept., U.S.A., at Fort Myer, Va., June 20.

The family of Capt. D. D. V. Stuart, U.S.N., who recently entered upon duty as captain of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., arrived at the navy yard July 20.

Gen. and Mrs. Oliver E. Wood have closed their house in Bancroft Place, and have gone to Monterey Inn, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. William G. Spencer and Miss Emma Spencer are among the late arrivals at the Thorndike, Jamestown, R.I., and will spend August there and September in New York.

Comdr. Henry T. Mayo, detached from duty as light-house inspector, 12th District, and ordered to command the Albany, reported at the navy yard, Bremerton, Washington, July 8.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff of the Army, is eight days behind his schedule on his tour of inspection of western Army posts. He spent the past week at Fort Duchesne and Fort Walla Walla.

Comdr. and Mrs. Hodges, who have been making a tour of the Black Forest, have now gone on a visit (via the Rhine) to Wiesbaden and Hamburg, and will go later to Contrexéville, in France, for a three weeks' "cure."

Ensign John M. Poole, U.S.N., entertained delightfully on board the U.S.S. *Prairie* at Norfolk, Va., a few days since, and his guests were: Mrs. Willard R. Cooke, Miss Lizzie Brander, of Richmond; Miss Madge Drummond, Mr. Venable and Mr. Nelson.

Miss Grace Allen, daughter of Gen. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Allen, of Washington, D.C., who underwent an operation for appendicitis several weeks ago, is rapidly improving, and her parents expect to remove her to their summer home, Sea Rest, at Edgartown, Mass., next week.

Ensign Frank H. Sadler, U.S.A., entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. *Atlanta* at Norfolk, Va., July 16. Mrs. Charles Goodman chaperoned, and those present were: Miss Julia Lee, of Richmond; Miss Mary Hope, Miss Annette Richardson, Miss Arabella Hitch, Constructors Battles and Schlabach, Ensign Gaddis, Lieutenant Kerrick, Midshipman H. Jones and Mr. Frank Dewey.

As the guest of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Admiral W. T. Burwell, U.S.N., Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield, in company with Governor W. B. Hoggatt, of Alaska, Commissioner of the General Land Office R. A. Ballinger, and members of the Garfield party, visited the navy yard at Bremerton, July 13. Upon the return to Seattle Secretary Garfield had much to say in praise of the navy yard and site.

Comdr. W. J. Sears, U.S.N., with Mrs. Sears, is spending his summer vacation in an automobile trip through New York and New Jersey. Last week they were at the Long Beach Hotel, Long Island, and this week at Long Branch, Asbury Park, Belmar, and Spring Lake, New Jersey. Next week they expect to visit Delaware Water Gap. Commander Sears drives his automobile himself, which adds to the pleasure of the trips.

Comdr. John M. Bowyer, Comdr. DeWitt C. Redgrave and Naval Constr. Frank B. Zahm, U.S.N., are appointed a board to inspect vessels now used by the Naval Militia to show what repairs are necessary. They will inspect the Portsmouth, at Hampton Roads; the *Isla de Cuba*, at Baltimore; the *Elfrida*, at New Haven; the *Inca*, at Nahant, and the lake ships. Later the *Hawk*, the *Essex* and the *Gopher* will come under the inspection at Bois Blanc Island.

Capt. John McA. Webster, U.S.A., agent for the Colville and Spokane Indian Reservations in the state of Washington, will spend the month of August on leave at Mackinac Island, Mich., where Mrs. Webster now is. Their daughter, Mrs. Pond, wife of Capt. George B. Pond, 20th Inf., stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will join them towards the end of July, and as their friends, Charles Major, the novelist, and his wife have taken for the season the cottage next to the Webster's summer home, a most enjoyable reunion is promised.

Capt. James McE. Huey, U.S.M.C., on duty on the U. S.S. *Washington*, according to a Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, has an idea for the distribution of the marines which he proposes to submit to the Department. "To keep the company organization intact," said Captain Huey, "I suggest that to a first-class battleship a captain, second lieutenant and sixty men be assigned and the rest of the company, a first lieutenant and forty men, to a second-class ship. Then when on shore the company would be united and drilled together. The only way to get effective service is to know your men."

Town and Country of July 20 has a picture of Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy and her three children. It says: "Mrs. Joy, who is one of the most prominent matrons of Detroit, is a sister of Assistant Secretary of War, Truman H. Newberry, and is a great-niece of Oliver Newberry, known as the 'Steamboat King.' Mr. Joy is a son of the late James Frederic Joy, president of the Michigan Central and the organizer and builder of several railroads in the West. For generations both Joy and the Newberry families have been identified with the progress of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Joy are well known in the East, for they have spent many summers at Watch Hill, R.I."

The following is the program of the eighth annual reunion of the Army of the Philippines and the annual reunion of the 20th Kansas Infantry at Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 13-16, 1907. Headquarters at the Condes House. First day, Aug. 13, 1907.—Reception of the delegates, members, members of the 20th Kansas Association and visitors; first business session, invocation, address of welcome by Mayor H. M. Beardsley, of Kansas City, Mo.; address of welcome by Mayor Cornell, of Kansas City, Kan.; response by Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Arthur MacArthur; first business session, 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry Association; smoker and reception to the members of the Army of the Philippines and of the 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry Association and visitors. Second day, Aug. 14.—9 a.m., second business session, Army of the Philippines; 10 a.m., second business session, 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry Association; 3 p.m., military parade; 8 p.m., general public meeting—addresses by speakers of national prominence. Third day, Aug. 15.—9 a.m., third business session, Army of the Philippines; 2:30 p.m., sight-seeing trip through the Kansas cities; 8 p.m., annual banquet, at the Condes House. Fourth day, Aug. 16, 8:30 a.m., excursion to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 12 noon, dinner at Fort Leavenworth; 2 p.m., visit to Soldiers' Home and Federal Penitentiary; 6 p.m., at Kansas City. All visiting ladies will be entertained by the Ladies' Auxiliary of Kansas City, and special rates are allowed on all railroads.

A son was born recently to the wife of Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, 7th U.S. Inf., at Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., and his daughter, Mrs. Reber, are spending the summer in Milton, Mass.

Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis, U.S.N., sailed on the steamer *Siberia* July 25 from San Francisco for the Asiatic Station.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Ernest E. Mead, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, at San Francisco, Cal., July 6, 1907.

Miss Shelby Converse, the daughter of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., is visiting Miss Audrey Sackett at her home at New London, Conn.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., retired, who was at St. Petersburg, Russia, July 20, has announced that he will visit the Scandinavian countries.

Capt. J. W. Heavey, 11th U.S. Inf., is spending his summer vacation with his three sons, visiting friends and relatives in Massachusetts and Indiana.

Mrs. Eugene Henley, the daughter of Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, U.S.A., Chief of Engineers, has gone to New York city for a visit of about ten days.

Capt. A. L. Parmerter, adjutant, 21st Inf., and wife left Fort Logan, Colo., on July 18, for their home at Plattsburg, N.Y., and will go to Maine about Aug. 15 for a month.

Miss Adelaide Kelton, the daughter of the late Gen. J. C. Kelton, U.S.A., who has been visiting her brother, Capt. Robert Kelton, U.S.A., at Fort Monroe, Va., has returned to her home in Washington, D.C.

Miss Josephine Stanley, of Washington, lately arrived from Manila, is visiting General Tilford's family at Fisher's Island. Mrs. George Cameron, from Fort Riley, with her children will remain until September.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Richard M. Cutts, U.S.M.C., at Mare Island, Cal., July 17, and at the same place and on the same date a daughter was born to the wife of Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar, U.S.N.

Asst. Paymr. George P. Shamer, U.S.N., has been ordered relieved from duty with the Almirante Bay survey expedition to be assistant to the officer in charge of disbursements on account of vouchers, at the Navy Pay Office, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis M. Adams, U.S.A., have returned to Washington, D.C., from a several weeks' visit to Atlantic City, N.J., and are now at the Washington Barracks, D.C., where Lieutenant Adams will resume his course at the War College.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Shoemaker, U.S.N., who has been executive officer of the Maine, has been ordered to the Bureau of Navigation. He will relieve Comdr. Henry B. Wilson, who has charge of the enlisted men's division, when the Commander goes to sea.

The first squadron of the 13th U.S. Cavalry left Fort Riley July 25 to march to Fort Sheridan via Fort Leavenworth. Kermit Roosevelt, son of the President, has made arrangements to join the troops at Fort Leavenworth and march with them to Fort Sheridan.

The venerable Field Marshal, Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., who has just completed the remarkable record of sixty-eight years of active service without a break, is senior and oldest field marshal of the British army. Born in 1819, Sir Frederick entered the army June 21, 1839, and first saw active service with Sir Hugh Gough in the Sutlej campaign of 1845.

Messrs. Lippincott and Company, of Philadelphia, are publishing by subscription "The Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife," by Ellen W. G. Biddle, wife of Gen. James Biddle, U.S.A. The reason for publishing by subscription is that it is almost too personal to give to the general public. Anyone in the Army or Navy may have it about Sept. 1 by writing the publishers, the price per copy (illustrated) being \$2.

Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, U.S.A., on duty with the 26th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., according to a newspaper despatch, shot and seriously wounded Clyde Blakely, a private of Co. B, 9th Infantry, on July 25. Chaplain Dickson says Blakely, with a companion, was dragging away from the Chaplain's front yard a brass cannon, made in 1698, which Mr. Dickson had brought from the Philippines.

Capt. Thomas S. Phelps, U.S.N., will command the California, which was recently turned over to the government at the Mare Island yard for completion. The California is about ready for service, and when joined by the South Dakota, Tennessee and Washington will form a new squadron on the Pacific coast under command of Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, who is to relieve Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton.

Among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st street, New York city, during the week ending July 25 were the following: Capt. C. F. Crain, Lieut. Wesley King and Capt. E. J. Griffith, U.S.A.; 1st Asst. Engr. L. C. Farwell and Lieut. T. G. Crapster, U.S.R.C.S.; Dr. W. S. Pugh, jr., U.S.N.; Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hanna; Capt. O. W. B. Farr, U.S.A., and Mrs. Farr, and 1st Asst. Engr. J. B. Turner, U.S.R.C.S. Itasca.

Mrs. C. F. Humphrey, wife of Major General Humphrey, and the Misses Humphrey are at Grove Beach, Conn., where they have taken a cottage for the remainder of the season. Then they will join General Humphrey, who retired early in July, that he might engage in private business. General Humphrey is now in Mexico, where in the interests of a large syndicate he went with a party of capitalists and engineers. They have a private car and will go throughout Mexico before returning to the States.

Loading and firing with blank cartridges of the four field pieces of the 3d Artillery, U.S.A., was one of the features of the Regular Army drill on Lee Parade, Norfolk, Va., July 23. A large number of Exposition visitors witnessed the drill. "The 3d Artillery," says the Virginia Pilot, "is considered the finest battery of artillery in the world, and Captain Horn, who commands the battery, is hailed as one of the greatest fighters who ever ordered a gun to fire. The battery of big field pieces, as they race up and down Lee Parade, attract no little attention."

The Emperor of Germany, it has been announced, will be happy to have Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Egerly, Major Cornelis De W. Wilcox, Capt. Robert E. L. Michie and Capt. George H. Shelton, U.S.A., assigned to attend the German maneuvers next September as his personal guests. The American officers will be entertained at the imperial headquarters and horses from the imperial stables will be furnished to them. Major Koerner, the German military attaché at Washington, will be officially detailed to escort the Americans, and in addition an orderly will be assigned to each visitor. The maneuvers this year will be on a less grand scale than usual, because of economy in

the Army administration. Only about one-half of the usual number of troops will be engaged this year.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1908, have been appointed during the past week: James S. Bassett, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Levi S. Hulsizer, alternate, Shreveport, La.; Leroy E. French, Cortland, N.Y.; Robert A. Foley, alternate, Cortland, N.Y.; Robert J. Boltz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel B. Hurst, jr., alternate, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter A. Black, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.; Leland S. Devore, Wheeling, W. Va.; Corwin S. Burns, alternate, Morgantown, W. Va.; Wade Pepper, alternate, Flemington, W. Va.; Dana J. Hogan, alternate, Fond du Lac, Wis.

A large party from Madison Barracks and Sacket Harbor, N.Y., spent a very enjoyable day in the woods on July 17 at Crescent Beach, the home of Capt. J. J. Butler, as the guests of Mrs. Grace Butler Shaw, daughter of Captain Butler, at an old-time picnic. The party from the garrison—made up of Major and Mrs. Hallock and two children, Mrs. Sutherland and four children, Mrs. Sequin and Mrs. Townley, guests of Mrs. Hallock; Mrs. Turner and Master Turner, Mrs. Grinstead, Lieutenant Drury, Miss Drury and Miss Bridges—was conveyed to the picnic grounds by Major Hallock in his naphtha launch, while the party from the harbor—made up of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mason and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. James Lancaster and Miss Julia McKee—drove out. After lunch in the woods all went in swimming, and for a time the beach looked like a popular summer resort, the visiting party being swelled by Captain Butler's summer house party, made up of Mr. E. J. Shaw and Mrs. Grace Butler Shaw, Mr. R. W. Bowman and Mrs. Phila Butler Bowman, Lieut. F. McEnhill and Mrs. Norma Butler McEnhill, Miss Clara M. Butler and Miss Isadore N. Butler. Late in the afternoon good-byes were said, with regret on both sides, and all returned to their homes delightfully tired and happy.

An entertainment was given at Camp Columbia, Cuba, on the night of July 18, under the supervision of Chaplains Rice and Waring. Max Muller and the 27th Infantry orchestra opened the entertainment, followed by a ring act by Sergeant Burroughs, of the 27th Infantry, Sergeant Atterbury, of the 11th Cavalry, then gave some good imitations, and then Privates Brickman, of the 27th Infantry, and Whitten, of the marines, made a hit with a comical farce. Fred Douglas Sulis won considerable applause with his organ music. Billy Wilson, an old-time minstrel man, sang well, and his work was much appreciated. The vaudeville part of the entertainment was concluded by a buck and wing dance by Private Decker, of Battery F. The orchestra played again, and then Corporal Minahan, of the hospital, gave a thirty-minute lecture on Yellowstone Park, illustrated with a light lantern views. The audience consisted of 500 officers, soldiers and civilians, besides a number of ladies. Chaplains Rice and Waring are having a new moving picture machine made at the Edison works, America. These entertainments are held monthly and are free of charge to all. Colonel Pitcher has arranged for a monthly hop and a monthly entertainment for the men and their friends, to be conducted by the chaplains of the camp.

Ensign Charles T. Wade, U.S.N., in an action for libel just filed in the United States Circuit Court, seeks to recover \$100,000 damages from the International Magazine Company, the owners and publishers of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. Ensign Wade contends that his good name and professional standing as an officer have been damaged through the publication of an article in the March number of the magazine headed "Growth of Caste in America." The article deals with the explosion of the boilers of the gunboat Bennington in San Diego harbor on July 21, 1905, which caused the death of sixty officers and men and the injury of forty-nine others. The plaintiff asserts that he was chief engineer of the Bennington at the time of the accident. He sets forth in full the objectionable article, which first asserts "that boilers do not explode without gross neglect or gross incompetence." The nearest thing to a direct charge made in the magazine's article was that a "young ensign, bookishly educated in engineering, stepped from the bridge to the engine room and tried the experiment of cutting out the steam gauge and plugging up the safety valve, and all these lives paid the penalty." The complainant says he was charged with incompetency and carelessness because he was the only commissioned officer on the Bennington who could be responsible for the condition of the boilers and engine room. He characterizes this and the other charges as "false, scandalous and defamatory."

Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence and his brother, Daniel, with Charles T. Gallagher, of Boston, have been at Brussels, Belgium, recently, to attend the supreme council of the thirty-third degree Masons. While investigating some Masonic matters concerning Paul Jones, who was a member of Exclusive Lodge of America, of which Ben Franklin was also a member, they accidentally discovered that the only living relative of Paul Jones was existing in a state of extreme poverty in Paris, working as a charwoman for five sous a day. This woman, Mrs. Gombault, is a granddaughter of Paul Jones's sister. She was born in Charleston, S.C., and is a highly educated woman, speaking and writing French, German and other languages. She attended a school in New York, married a Frenchman and went to live in Paris, where in her old age she was reduced to poverty. Mr. Lawrence took the matter up and purchased a number of Jones's relics which she had, including the original document which Jones sent to the Congressional committee giving the details in his own handwriting of the fitting out of and the expenditures in regard to the *Ranger* at Portsmouth. Mr. Lawrence interested other Americans in assisting the old lady and made such arrangements that she shall never again experience want. The relics are now on the way to America. A correspondent of the New York Sun suggests that arrangements may be made whereby the Masons of America will take the matter up and furnish permanent relief for the old lady.

The officers and men of the Tennessee and Washington comprising the special service squadron under command of Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, on a visit to ports in France, are having a fine time ashore, where they have been royally entertained. The American and French bluejackets have been mingling and they are on the most friendly terms imaginable. Officers of both ships are very much pleased that the men have behaved so well ashore. There has been very little intoxication. The Japanese squadron, consisting of Vice Admiral Ijima's flagship, the armored cruiser *Tsukuba*, and the protected cruiser *Chitose*, arrived at Brest July 24 from Plymouth, England, and dropped anchor abreast of the American squadron, and official visits began at once. Lieut. W. L. Pryor, Rear Admiral Stockton's aide, was the first to call on the Japanese. Then followed in long succession the exchange of official courtesies. Rear Admiral Stockton and Captain Berry, of the Tennessee, and Captain Porter, of the Washington, next visited the Japanese ships and were

welcomed aboard to the strains of music of "The Land of the Cherry Blossom" and "Wistaria." A garden party in honor of the visiting warships was held in the grounds of the Prefecture of Marine on the afternoon of July 24. The Japanese, the chief guests, were in full force. The Americans were well represented and the officers of the two navies mingled on the most friendly terms. Rear Admiral Stockton gave a farewell dinner on the night of July 24 aboard the Tennessee, including Japanese and French officers and consuls, and the event proved a most enjoyable one. Rear Admiral Stockton decided to leave Brest July 25 and take the southerly course, by the Azores, at slow speed, and will take two weeks in making New York.

Lord Curzon, in the course of a speech July 3, at a dinner given by the Merchant Tailors' Company, London, pointed out that the unrest and agitation in India was probably unknown to 250,000,000 out of a population of 300,000,000, while of the remaining 50,000,000 a large proportion would be found on the side of law and order. All sources of discontent in India were, he said, being exploited by the agitator, who was being assisted by the incoherence of a small knot of irresponsible Englishmen, but who were looked upon by their dupes in India to be representatives of public opinion in England. The English are quite as likely to abandon India because of the agitation of which Lord Curzon speaks, as we are to abandon the Philippines for a similar cause.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O. JULY 25, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Leave for two months is granted Major William L. Geary, Second Lieut. Howard G. Sharp relieved treatment General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will join regiment.
Second Lieut. Richard C. Burleson transferred from the Cavalry to Infantry.
Second Lieut. Donald A. Robinson from the Infantry arm (29th Regiment), to the Cavalry arm, and assigned to the 11th Cavalry.
First Lieut. Robert E. Grimstead is detailed for duty with the militia of West Virginia during the State shoot to be held at Terra Alta.
Capt. Lawrence A. Curtis will report to the paymaster general for temporary duty in his office for a period of one month.
Capt. Russell P. Reeder is relieved from duty with the 108th Co., C.A., and placed on the unassigned list.
First Lieut. Richard C. Marshall, jr., C.A., assigned to the 35th Company. First Lieut. James K. Crain, C.A., is assigned to the 41st Company.
Capt. Henry J. Hatch will proceed to Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth to confer with Chief of Artillery and commanding officer of Southern Artillery District, New York, on proposed test of type of range finders.

G.O. 151, JULY 13, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. The 57th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, will be relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to be reported to the commanding general, Department of California, in time to embark on the transport sailing for Manila, Philippine Islands, on Aug. 3, 1907.
II. So much of Par. 1, G.O. 112, W.D., May 23, 1907, as directs that the 2d Squadron, 2d Cavalry, shall leave Fort Riley, Kas., upon the arrival at that post of the 7th Cavalry is modified so as to direct that the squadron shall leave Fort Riley sufficiently early to permit it to arrive at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, in time to participate in the encampment of the Iowa National Guard at Des Moines, beginning on Aug. 5, 1907.

G.O. 153, JULY 22, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Paragraph 1, G.O. No. 112, W.D., May 23, 1907, as modified by paragraph 2, G.O. No. 151, W.D., July 13, 1907, is further modified so as to direct the 2d Squadron, 2d Cavalry, to proceed from Fort Riley to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by marching, thence to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, by rail, the squadron wagon transportation to be included in the movement by rail.
II. Paragraph 85, Small-Arms Firing Regulations, 1906, as amended by G.O. No. 38, W.D., Feb. 23, 1907, is further amended to read as follows:

85. Who Will Fire.—One object of target practice being to disseminate among the people the knowledge taught as far as practicable, and it being therefore desirable that all men leaving the company shall have received some instruction, all enlisted men of the line present at the post during any part of the practice season, will, if practicable, take the prescribed course of rifle practice so far as the period of their service permits.
The following table designates those who are required or authorized to fire at rifle range practice:

Arm or Corps.	To Fire.
Infantry and Battalions of Engineers.	Battalion staff and company officers and all enlisted men.
Cavalry	Squadron staff and troop officers and all enlisted men.
Coast Artillery Corps.	Company officers and all enlisted men. (See paragraph 143.)
Staff departments, except Medical.	
Staff Corps.	
Regimental, field and staff officers of Infantry and Cavalry, and field and staff officers of Coast Artillery Corps.	All officers and enlisted men authorized, but not required.
Veterinarians	
Post, regimental, and battalion non-commissioned staff.	

All officers enumerated in the above table of fifteen years' commissioned, or commissioned and enlisted, service in the Regular Army are authorized, but not required, to fire.
Men who have qualified as expert riflemen will be utilized to the utmost by the company commander as coaches and instructors.

Trumpeters and musicians, although not armed with the rifle, should take the prescribed course of target practice, firing with their respective organizations. Bandmen, except when stationed in the Philippine Islands, will not fire. Bandmen stationed in the Philippine Islands may fire such part of the course as may be directed by the division commander, but they will not be classified nor published in orders.

Upon the recommendation of the surgeon the post commander may excuse officers and men from firing, but not from classification.

This paragraph should be studied in connection with paragraph 216.

In the Philippine Islands rifle firing may be varied as the division commander may direct.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
WILLIAM P. DUVALL,
Brig. Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 154, JULY 23, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 313, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:
313. On the last day of each quarter, and when necessary, the post and general mess councils will be convened by

the post commander, and the company council will meet at the end of every month; the mess and exchange councils will also meet at the call of their presidents. The post council will consist of the three officers on duty at the post next in rank to the commander, or of as many as are available, if less than three. If only the commanding officer be present, he will act. The post exchange council will consist of the officer in charge of the exchange and the commanding officer of each organization participating in the exchange. It may delegate to an executive committee of its own members the performance of such portion of the duties prescribed for the council as the council may decide. The company council will consist of all officers present for duty with the company, and the mess council of the commanders of the several companies participating in the general mess. The council to audit the hospital fund will consist of the three senior officers on duty at the hospital, or as many as are available, if less than three.

II. Par. 1373, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. I, G.O. 91, W.D., June 15, 1905; Par. G.O. 194, W.D., Nov. 15, 1905, and Par. VI, G.O. 106, W.D., June 15, 1906, is further amended to read as follows:

1373. Enlisted men qualified as expert riflemen are entitled to \$3 a month, those qualified as sharpshooters to \$2 a month, and those qualified as marksmen to \$1 a month, in addition to their pay, from the date of qualification to the close of the next succeeding target year, provided that during that time they continue to be members of an organization armed with the rifle or re-enlist in such an organization within three months from date of discharge.

If a soldier, having qualified as an expert rifleman, fails in the next succeeding regular practice season to requalify as such, he is entitled to the classification and pay of a sharpshooter until the close of the next succeeding target year following such failure to requalify. Similarly, if a soldier who is classified as a sharpshooter fails in the next succeeding regular practice season to requalify as such, he is entitled to the classification and pay of a marksman until the close of the next succeeding target year following such failure to requalify. If a marksman fails to requalify as such, his additional pay will cease at the close of the target year next succeeding that in which he qualified. If, through the exigencies of the service, an opportunity is not given a soldier in the next succeeding regular practice season to requalify for a classification already attained, he will be entitled to the pay of such classification until the close of the next target year in which opportunity to requalify is given to him, such extension not to exceed three years. Qualification cannot be made in the Coast Artillery Corps nor in bands of any arm.

The fact of qualification will be published in department orders, which will show the date of actual qualification from which the soldier is entitled to increased pay, and the first muster and pay rolls will give the number, date and source of the order. Subsequent rolls will show the date of requalification, thus: "Requalified Rifleman, June 30, 1905." Holdover classification will be similarly published in department orders, and noted on pay rolls as indicated above. In case the soldier is discharged before his qualification has been published in department orders, notation will be made on the final statements of the fact and date of qualification and that department orders announcing such qualification have not been received. Such notation will authorize the payment of the amount due the soldier his additional pay. When a soldier ceases to be entitled to the additional pay herein provided for, or such additional pay is reduced through failure to requalify, the fact will be noted on the muster and pay rolls.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
WILLIAM P. DUVALL, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 44, JUNE 27, 1907, WAR DEPT.

In order to avoid the delay that now occurs in forwarding accepted applicants for enlistment from general recruiting stations to recruit depots and depot posts, and to insure the timely arrival of the necessary papers at the proper depots or depot posts, the following instructions are published for the guidance of all concerned, and existing orders and instructions in conflict therewith are modified accordingly:

At the time of forwarding any accepted applicant for enlistment from a general recruiting station to a recruit depot or depot post, the recruiting officer will hand to the applicant, in a sealed envelope addressed to the commanding officer of the depot or depot post to which the applicant is to be sent, the papers hereinafter described, and will instruct the applicant to deliver the papers, immediately upon his arrival at his destination, to the proper officer. The papers to be so forwarded are as follows:

1. The travel order covering the journey of the applicant, if a travel order is issued.
2. The descriptive and assignment card of the applicant and the physical examination form prepared as at present.
3. A copy of any special authority that may have been granted for the assignment of the applicant to an organization of the line or to a staff corps or department.
4. A copy of any special authority that may have been granted to waive defects in the case of the applicant and of so much of the request therefor as may be necessary to show clearly what defects were waived.
5. In the case of a minor, the enlistment paper with the part showing the consent of the parent or guardian filled out, the remainder of the paper being left blank.

Except in the case of a minor, no part of the enlistment paper will be filled out at a general recruiting station, but the paper will be begun and completed by the recruiting officer at the proper depot or depot post, who will note on the right-hand margin opposite the "Declaration of recruit," when, where, and by whom the applicant was accepted, and the recruiting officer will affix his signature to the notation thus made.

Every applicant for enlistment accepted at a general recruiting station with a view to enlistment at a recruit depot or depot post will be forwarded by the recruiting officer to the proper recruit depot or depot post with the least practicable delay after the acceptance of the applicant, and immediately upon the departure of the applicant from the recruiting station the recruiting officer will notify the commanding officer of the proper depot or depot post by letter of the name of the applicant, the recruiting station at which he was accepted, the date of acceptance, and the date on which he was forwarded to depot.

An applicant accepted at a general recruiting station who presents himself at a recruit depot or depot post without the necessary papers will be regarded as applying originally at the depot or depot post and his papers will be prepared accordingly.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
WILLIAM P. DUVALL, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 82, JULY 16, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The C.O., Benicia Barracks, Cal., will select twenty-five enlisted men of the Signal Corps, stationed at his post, to be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Aug. 10, 1907.

G.O. 83, JULY 17, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, the 9th Infantry will proceed to Fort San Houston, Texas.

G.O. 84, JULY 18, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, Troops F and G, 4th Cav., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn.

G.O. 50, JULY 12, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

First Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberck, jr., 29th Inf., aide-de-camp, is relieved as topographical officer of the department, to date July 3, and will transfer all records and property pertaining to that office to 1st Lieut. George R. Spalding, Corps of Engineers, chief engineer officer of the department.

G.O. 51, JULY 15, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

The 2d Battalion, 21st Infantry (field, staff and non-commissioned staff, and Cos. E, G and H), now at Fort Logan, Colo., will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, to arrive not later than July 30, for temporary station pending the arrival of the permanent garrison from the Philippine Islands.

CIRCULAR 14, JULY 18, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.
In case of accidents resulting in the loss of life, the destruction of a large amount of public property, or serious disturbances occurring at any post in this department, the post commander will briefly communicate the fact to these headquarters by wire. Detailed report of the matter will be forwarded by mail as soon as practicable.

Isolated deaths by drowning, suicide, etc., will be carefully investigated by a suitable officer, report of the same being filed at post headquarters for future use or reference. Where investigation indicates that death was caused by any person other than the deceased, whether from carelessness or other cause, the post commander will take proper action, and prefer appropriate charges.

By command of Major General Greeley.
W. P. BURNHAM,
Major, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 32, JULY 15, 1907, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

See page 1310, this issue.

G.O. 56, JULY 15, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

In compliance with Par. 1, G.O. No. 147, W.D., c.s., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Gulf, temporarily.

WINFIELD S. EDGERLY, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 57, JULY 15, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

In compliance with Par. 1, G.O. No. 147, W.D., c.s., the undersigned hereby assumes temporary command of the Department of the Gulf, during the absence of Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A.

JOHN M. K. DAVIS, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 60, JULY 15, 1907, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

The month of August is designated as the supplementary season in the target year 1907 for the troops of the 6th Cavalry, at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

G.O. 61, JULY 16, 1907, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, chief com. of the department, will, in addition to his other duties, assume charge of the office of the chief quartermaster of the department during the temporary absence of Major Thomas Cruse, chief quartermaster, on leave of absence.

By command of Brigadier General Godfrey:
C. R. NOYES, A.G.

G.O. 62, JULY 17, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

See page 1310, this issue.

G.O. 61, JUNE 28, 1907, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

I. Under the requirements of G.O. No. 111, c.s., W.D., all field officers of the line of the Army on duty with organizations within this department which are required to engage in the field training prescribed by G.O. 44, W.D., 1906, will participate in all practice marches, encampments, and field exercises. In case any such officer fails to participate in any of these exercises he will at once forward through military channels to department headquarters a letter stating the reason for his absence.

Post commanders are charged with the duty of seeing that the required reports are in all cases promptly rendered.

II. The 1st and 3d Battalions, 25th Inf., will upon arrival of the 3d and 2d Battalions of the 19th Infantry at Fort Reno and McIntosh, respectively, be relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed by rail to Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., and there await further orders.

CIR. 18, JULY 15, 1907, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Publishes a memorandum relating to papers for the information of all officers serving within this department, and for compliance with the instructions contained therein in so far as they may be applicable to the administrative offices at post headquarters.

G.O. 43, MAY 27, 1907, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The C.O., Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, will upon his relief from Nasugbu, Batangas, send the 34th Co., P.S., to Naic, Cavite, for temporary station to relieve the detachment of the 30th Co., P.S., which will return to its proper station, Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty. Upon arrival of the 34th Company at Naic, that post will be a subpost of Camp Ward Cheney.

G.O. 46, JUNE 3, 1907, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 4th Co., P.S., now at Santo Tomas, Batangas, will proceed to Macabebe, Pampanga, in time to arrive on or about June 12, 1907, and relieve the 3d Co., P.S., from duty at that station, which, upon being relieved, will proceed to its proper station, Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty.

G.O. 51, JUNE 10, 1907, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 5th Co., P.S., now at Boac, Marinduque, will proceed to Macabebe, Pampanga, in time to arrive on or about June 28, 1907, and relieve the 4th Co., P.S., from duty at that station, which, upon being relieved, will return to its proper station, Santo Tomas.

A detachment of one officer and twenty enlisted men of the 5th Co. will be left at Boac to guard property.

G.O. 10, MAY 22, 1907, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

The 45th Co., P.S., will change station from the post of Parang to Camp Vicars, Mindanao.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major George H. Morgan, A.G., having reported, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty as adjutant general, Department of Visayas. (June 1, Phil. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Haldimand P. Young, Q.M., is relieved from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., Philadelphia, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from that place on or about Sept. 5, 1907, for Manila. Major George McK. Williamson, Q.M., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect upon the arrival of Captain Young at Manila, and will then proceed to San Francisco for further orders. Capt. John E. R. Hannay, Q.M., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as assistant. (July 18, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George W. Thornburg, now at San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. (July 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. James Murrell will proceed to the Port of Jolo, Jolo, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. John Delmar, who will be sent to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Orient C. Watts, who will be sent to the Post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (June 3, Phil. D.)
Post Q.M. Sergt. John H. Supple from further duty in the Philippines, and will be sent on the first available transport leaving Manila to San Francisco, Cal. (July 24, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon his relief from duty in New York city, is granted Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, deputy commissary general. (July 18, W.D.)

Post Com. Sergt. George M. Kalschmidt is relieved from duty at the depot commissary, Manila, and will proceed to Cotabato, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Post Com. Sergt. Frederick Lind, who will be sent to Manila for duty. (June 3, Phil. D.)

Post Com. Sergt. Karl J. Thompson will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty, relieving Post Com. Sergt. Joseph A. Favier, who will be sent to Manila for duty. (June 4, Phil. D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon his arrival at San Francisco, is granted Capt. William R. Grove, C.S. (July 24, W.D.)

Capt. William R. Grove, C.S., to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty, and his orders to West Point are revoked. (July 24, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, asst. surg., will proceed to

Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (July 22, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Arnold D. Tuttle, now at Jacksonville, Fla., will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Ia., for duty. (July 20, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Ord M. Sorber, to Fort Snelling, for duty, relieving Dental Surg. Charles J. Long, who will proceed to San Francisco and take the first available transport for the Philippines for duty. (July 19, W.D.)

Capt. Herbert M. Smith, asst. surg., to report in person to the medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, at San Francisco, for duty as surgeon of the transport Warren, to sail from that place Aug. 3, 1907, and upon arrival at Manila to report for assignment to duty. (July 19, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Arthur R. Jarret is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Terry, N.Y., and will return to his proper station, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and upon such return, Contract Surg. George Trotter-Tyler will proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., for station. (July 20, D.E.)

Capt. Elmer A. Deau, asst. surg., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (June 7, Phil. D.)

Capt. Joseph H. Ford, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Malabang, Mindanao, and will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for duty. (June 7, Phil. D.)

Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surg., is relieved from duty at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, and will assume command of the Division Hospital, relieving Major Francis J. Ives, surg. (June 4, Phil. D.)

Contract Dental Surg. F. Homer Wolven is relieved from further temporary duty at Fort Porter, N.Y., and will return to his proper station, Fort Adams, R.I. (July 20, D.E.)

Leave for seventeen days, to take effect about July 17, 1907, is granted Contract Surg. Samuel C. Stanton, Chicago. (July 11, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Frederick P. Reynolds, surg., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (July 18, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Franklin F. Wing is further extended twenty days. (July 18, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Frederick H. Mills is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Snelling, and will join his proper station, Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (July 15, D.D.)

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Frank W. Weed, asst. surg., with permission to return to the United States via Europe. (June 1, Phil. D.)

Contract Surg. Charles W. Thorp will proceed from Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty with Troops A and M, 1st Cav., upon their march to Camp Theodore J. Wint, Leon Springs, Texas, and return. (July 15, D.T.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1907, is granted Contract Surg. Clarence A. Treuholtz. (July 23, W.D.)

The resignation of Capt. Samuel E. Lambert, asst. surg., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 27, 1907. (July 23, W.D.)

Capt. Percy L. Jones, asst. surg., now at Camp Capt. John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, is assigned to temporary duty as surgeon of the transport Kilpatrick during the trip of that transport leaving Newport News about Aug. 15, 1907, for Havana, Cuba, and return. (July 24, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Charles A. Teirault, now at Southbridge, Mass., will proceed to San Francisco and take the first available transport sailing for Manila for duty. (July 24, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Frederick S. Simmons, H.C., Army transport Summer, will be sent at once to Fort Levee, Me., for duty. (July 24, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following assignments and changes of stations of officers of the Pay Department are ordered: Major John R. Lynch, paymaster, to Iloilo, Panay, for duty as chief paymaster, Department of Visayas; Capt. Frederick E. Johnston, paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Visayas, and will proceed to Zamboanga, Mind., for duty. (June 1, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month and ten days is granted Major George F. Downey, paym., to take effect about Aug. 12, 1907. (July 24, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. James P. Jervey, C.E., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, effective about July 15, 1907. Captain Jervey is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of his company, scheduled to sail from Manila about Aug. 15, 1907. (May 27, Phil. D.)

Leave for sixteen days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Lieut. Col. William M. Black, C.E., to take effect about July 23, 1907. (July 12, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Max C. Tyler, C.E., is relieved from duty with the Provisional Government of Cuba, and from further duty with this Army, in compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department under date of June 10, 1907. (July 13, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. William A. Mitchell, C.E., having completed the duty pertaining to the national match for which he was ordered to Fort Keogh, will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for assignment to duty pertaining to the Atlantic pistol competition, and upon completion of duty join his proper station. (July 20, W.D.)

First Sergt. Thomas Hinton, Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, a distinguished marksman, will be sent to report July 23, 1907, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., with a view of competing in the Army Rifle Competition. (July 9, D. Mo.)

Capt. Robert B. Raymond, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, is selected as a competitor for the 3d Battalion of Engineers, at the Northern Rifle and Pistol Competitions for 1907, to be held at Fort Sheridan. He will report not later than July 23, 1907. (July 9, D. Mo.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart, O.D., is relieved from station at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to take effect July 25, 1907, and will then take station at Bridesburg, Pa. (July 20, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Patrick Cronin (appointed July 16, 1907, from sergeant, 120th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Strong, Mass., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (July 18, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. William J. Allen having been selected to represent the post non-commissioned staff in the Department of the Missouri at the Northern Rifle Competition for 1907, will be sent by the C.O., Fort Meade, S.D., to report not later than July 23, 1907, as a competitor. Ordnance Sergeant Allen being a distinguished pistol shot will also attend the Northern Pistol Competition. (July 9, D. Mo.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Major Frank Greene, Sig. Corps, chief signal officer of the department, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., in time to arrive there not later than July 29, 1907, for duty as competitor in the Atlantic Pistol competition. (July 18, W.D.)

Capt. Walter L. Clarke, Sig. Corps, will report to the chief signal officer of the division for duty in Manila. (June 1, Phil. D.)

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Sig. Corps, is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth, and report not later than Aug. 15, 1907, to take the course of instruction. (July 23, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles F. Betz, Signal Corps, will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (July 24, W.D.)

First-class Sergt. Thomas W. Wylie, Sig. Corps, to report to the A.G. of the Department for duty in the office of the chief signal officer at these headquarters. (July 13, D. Mo.)

First-class Sergt. George McNamara, Sig. Corps, arrived from Havana, Cuba, where he was operated upon at the Palace. He is on a three months' furlough, which he will spend at Rathclough, Cashel, County Tipperary, Ireland.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav., to take effect about the 27th instant. (July 16, D.T.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Gleave,

1st Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the United States Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. (July 22, W.D.)

Troops A and M, 1st Cav., will proceed by marching from Fort Clark, Texas, to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty during the combined departmental competitions. Their departure from Fort Clark will be so timed as to arrive at Leon Springs not later than July 25. The march will be conducted as a practice march and a report of the same, with map of route traversed, will be made to these headquarters. (July 13, D.T.)

First Lieut. John Symington, 1st Cav., will proceed to Camp Theodore J. Wint, Leon Springs, Texas, on duty connected with the combined departmental competitions to be held at that place. (July 15, D.T.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

First Lieut. Charles G. Harvey, 2d Cav. (distinguished pistol shot), will proceed at the proper time to Fort Sheridan, Ill., not later than July 31, 1907, to attend the Northern Pistol Competition with a view of competing in the Army Pistol Competition for 1907. (July 11, D. Mo.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Samuel A. Purviance, 2d Cav. (July 23, W.D.)

Capt. Samuel A. Purviance, 2d Cav., is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will proceed to join his regiment. (July 23, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 4th Cav., having reported and relinquished the unexpired portion of the leave granted him, will proceed to Zamboanga for orders to proceed to his station. (May 31, Phil. Div.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave from Aug. 13, to and including Aug. 31, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav. (July 18, W.D.)

Second Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav., to San Francisco, and join his regiment at that place in time to sail with it for the Philippines Division Sept. 5. (July 19, W.D.)

Leave from about July 25, 1907, to Sept. 5, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav. (July 19, W.D.)

Capt. James A. Cole, 6th Cav. (distinguished pistol shot), will proceed to Fort Sheridan not later than July 31, 1907, to attend the Northern Pistol Competition. (July 9, D. Mo.)

Par. 17, S.O. 82, April 8, 1907, W.D., relating to Capt. Hu B. Myers, 6th Cav. (then first lieutenant, 5th Cav.), is revoked; leave for three months, to take effect upon the completion of his duties as a competitor in the National Match, is granted Captain Myers. (July 24, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. James C. Rhea, 7th Cav. (July 18, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp, now at San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty pending further orders. (July 18, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp, having reported, is placed on special duty at the headquarters, with station in San Francisco. (July 18, D. Cal.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

Leave for three months as his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, 9th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (July 15, D. Mo.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 10th Cav., will proceed to his station, Camp Wallace, Union. (June 14, Phil. D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Capt. Grayson V. Heidt, 11th Cav., will report on Aug. 22, 1907, to the Superintendent of the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., for duty. (July 19, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Par. 2, S.O. 90, c.s., these headquarters, relating to Capt. James J. Hornbrook, 12th Cav., is revoked. (July 4, D.G.)

Major Henry J. Goldman, 12th Cav., from the duty enjoined by Par. 1, S.O. 78, c.s., these headquarters, and will return to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (July 8, D.G.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 76, c.s., as relates to Capt. James J. Hornbrook, and 1st Lieuts. Gordon N. Kimball, James M. Burroughs and Charles L. Scott, 12th Cav., and Par. 2, S.O. 86, c.s., these headquarters, relating to Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, 12th Cav., are revoked. (July 6, D.G.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Paul T. Hayne, jr., 12th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the rifle and pistol competitions. (July 24, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Second Lieut. Walter H. Neill, 13th Cav., now at Fort Riley, being sick and unable to march with his command, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (July 15, D. Mo.)

Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., upon being relieved from further medical treatment will proceed to Fort Sheridan for duty pending the arrival of his troop. (July 24, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. George L. Converse, jr., 14th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, Fort Riley. (July 23, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Ayres, 14th Cav., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, and such findings having been approved by the President, the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Ayres from active service on July 24, 1907, is announced. He will proceed to his home. (July 24, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav., is relieved from duty with the Provisional Government of Cuba, and will proceed to comply with Par. 5, S.O. 129, June 3, 1907, W.D. (July 23, W.D.)

Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., now at Governors Island, N.Y., en route to join his regiment, will report to the commanding general, Dept. of the East, for assignment to duty pertaining to the Atlantic Pistol Competition, and upon the completion of such duty join his proper station. (July 24, W.D.)

ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. S. GRIMES.

Lieut. Col. Edward T. Brown, 1st F.A., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Sargents and San Juan, Cal., for the purpose of selecting a suitable ground for Artillery target practice, to be held during the month of September, 1907. (July 18, D. Cal.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S. is granted Capt. George Le R. Irwin, 2d Field Art., to take effect about July 23, 1907. (July 12, A.C.P.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. R. D. POTTS.

First Lieut. John S. Hammond, 3d Field Art., now attached to Battery F of that regiment, is assigned to that battery. (July 20, W.D.)

Leave for two months, effective about Aug. 5, 1907, is granted Capt. Tieman N. Horn, 3d Field Art. (July 18, D.E.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th Field Art., on June 12 assumed command of the 6th Regiment of Field Artillery.

Capt. W. S. McNair, Q.M., 6th Field Art., was on July 5 detailed as ordnance officer, signal officer, and engineer officer of the Artillery subpost, Fort Riley, relieving 1st Lieut. L. H. McKinlay, 6th Field Art. (July 15, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. L. H. McKinlay, 6th Field Art., was on July 9 relieved from special duty at adjutant, Artillery subpost, and Capt. William J. Snow, adjutant, 6th Field Art., detailed in his stead.

First Lieut. George R. Allin, 6th Field Art., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., not later than July 31, 1907, to attend the Northern Pistol Competition. (July 19, D. Mo.)

Leave for twelve days is granted to 1st Lieut. Joseph E.

Myers, 6th Field Art., to take effect upon the completion of his duties at Fort Terry. (July 19, W.D.)

The following assignments, transfers, and appointments, were announced on July 1 in the 6th Field Artillery: Regimental Staff—Capt. W. J. Snow, adjutant; Capt. W. S. McNair, Q.M.; Capt. William Lassiter, C.S., 1st Battalion Staff—Appointed upon the recommendation of the battalion commander: 1st Lieut. Beverly F. Browne, Q.M. and C.S.; Capt. Winfred B. Carr is assigned to Battery C; 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Myers is transferred from Battery A to Battery F. Regimental Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergt. Barnard McCarey (now Q.M. sergeant, Battery D), regimental Q.M. sergeant; Sergt. John Garbe (now 1st sergeant, Battery A), regimental commissary sergeant; Sergt. William Kennenwurt (now stable sergeant, Battery F), color sergeant; Sergt. George Bauer (now stable sergeant, Battery D), color sergeant.

1st Battalion Non-Commissioned Staff—Appointed upon the recommendation of the battalion commander: Sergt. John Arnold (now Q.M. sergeant, Battery A), battalion Q.M. sergeant. 2d Battalion Non-Commissioned Staff—Appointed upon the recommendation of the battalion commander: Sergt. James Culver (now Q.M. sergeant, Battery E), battalion Q.M. sergeant.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. Richard H. Williams, C.A., is granted leave for one month to take effect on or about July 25, 1907. (July 1, D.G.)

Capt. John S. Shannon, C.A., is granted leave for three months to take effect about Aug. 1, 1907. (July 1, D.G.)

First Lieut. George P. Hawes, jr., C.A., is granted leave for two months and ten days, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1907. (July 1, D.G.)

Major Stephen M. Foote, C.A., is granted leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 15, 1907. (July 8, D.G.)

Leave for one month, effective on or about Aug. 20, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. L. C. Crawford, C.A. (July 18, D.E.)

Major C. A. Bennett, C.A., Fort Mott, N.J., will accompany the 42d Co., C.A., to Fort Monroe, Va., and the 119th Co., C.A., to Fort Howard, Md., and on completion of the practice of each company, will return with the company to home station. (July 18, D.E.)

Leave for two months, effective about Aug. 10, 1907, is granted Major Elmer W. Hubbard, C.A. (July 20, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Strong, C.A., having reported, is assigned to duty at these headquarters. (July 13, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. Chauncey L. Fenton, C.A., now on leave at Lowellville, Ohio, will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., to duty pertaining to the Atlantic pistol competition. (July 20, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Francis E. Brady, senior grade, C.A., the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for duty with 5th Field Artillery. (July 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. Hugh S. Brown, C.A., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Forts Howard, Armistead, Carroll and McHenry, Md., with station at Fort Howard, relieving Capt. William M. Cruikshank, 5th Field Art., of that duty. (July 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, C.A., is relieved from duty with the 54th Co., C.A., and placed on the unassigned list. He will report to the commandant, School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, for duty as instructor in the enlisted men of that school. (July 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. John P. Terrell, C.A., is relieved from duty with the 44th Co., and placed on the unassigned list. (July 20, W.D.)

Major Harry L. Hawthorne, C.A., is relieved from duty at the Army War College, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (July 22, W.D.)

Par. 24, S.O. 151, June 28, 1907, W.D., relating to 2d Lieut. William M. Davis, C.A., is revoked. (July 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. James Totten, C.A., will proceed to the naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., for temporary duty for a period of fourteen days during the month of August, pertaining to the developments in smokeless powders. (July 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frank T. Thornton, C.A., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (July 20, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John Philbrick, C.A., is transferred from the 89th Co., to the 118th Co., at Fort Monroe, Va. (July 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. James E. Wilson, C.A., unassigned, upon being relieved from duty as student officer at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for assignment to duty as artillery engineer of Charleston District. (July 19, W.D.)

Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, C.A., unassigned, is assigned to the 130th Co., at Fort Adams, R.I., and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will join his proper station. (July 19, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are assigned to companies as indicated after their respective names, and upon being relieved from duty as student officers, Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed to join their new stations unless otherwise provided herein: Capt. John Storck, unassigned, is assigned to the 89th Co., at Fort Banks, Mass.; Capt. Jairus A. Moore, unassigned, is assigned to the 109th Co., at Fort Moultrie, S.C., upon the expiration of the leave granted him; 1st Lieut. Gordon Robinson, now attached to the 83d Co., is assigned to the 133d Co., at Fort Terry, N.Y. (July 19, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Col. Leverett H. Walker, C.A., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in the Artillery District of the Columbia. (July 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. James A. Thomas, C.A., is relieved from duty with the 39th Co., C.A., and is attached to the 111th Co., C.A. He will join the latter company. Lieutenant Thomas will also assume charge of construction work at Fort Dade and Fort De Soto, Fla., vice Capt. Michael H. Barry, C.A., relieved. (July 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. George P. Hawes, jr., C.A., now attached to the 11th Co., C.A., is assigned to the 39th Co., C.A., and will join the latter company. (July 18, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are transferred as indicated after their respective names, and upon the completion of the joint coast defense exercises in the artillery districts in which they are now serving will join the companies to which transferred: Capt. Roderick L. Carmichael from the 86th Co. to the 134th Co. at Fort Michie, N.Y.; Capt. Harry W. McCauley from the 85th Co. to the 132d Co. at Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 1st Lieut. Avery J. Cooper from the 93d Co. to the 130th Co. at Fort Adams, R.I. (July 19, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, now unassigned, are assigned to companies as indicated after their respective names, and upon the completion of the joint coast defense exercises in the artillery districts in which they are now serving will join the companies to which assigned, except as otherwise ordered: Capt. Archibald Campbell to the 135th Co. at Fort Totten, N.Y. He will join that company upon his relief from duty as student officer at the School of Submarine Defense. Capt. Robert F. Woods to the 155th Co. at Fort Williams, Me. Capt. Louis E. Bennett to the 153d Co. at Fort Banks, Mass. First Lieut. Fulton Q. C. Gardner to the 129th Co. at Fort Adams, R.I. He will join that company upon his relief from duty as student officer at the Cavalry and Field Artillery School, Fort Riley. (July 19, W.D.)

Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A., is relieved from duty with the 89th Co., and placed on the unassigned list. He will remain on duty at his present station until Aug. 27, 1907, when he will comply with the requirements of Par. 22, S.O. 115, May 16, 1907, W.D. (July 19, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, now unassigned, are assigned to companies and stations as indicated after their respective names, and upon being relieved from duty as student officers at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed with the least practicable delay to join the companies to which assigned: Capt. William W. Hamilton, 136th Co., at Fort Hancock, N.J.; Capt. Joseph S. Hardin, 137th Co., at Fort Hancock, N.J.; Capt. William H. Tobin, 146th Co., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. Harry J. Watson, 129th Co., at Fort Adams, R.I.; Capt. Jacob E. Raymond, 140th Co., at Fort Howard, Md.; Capt. Jacob E. Wyke, 141st Co., at Fort McHenry, Md.; Capt. Charles O. Zollars, 151st Co., at Fort Revere, Mass.; Capt. Robert B. McBride, 156th Co., at Fort Constitution, N.H.; Capt. Willis R. Vance, 142d Co., at Fort McHenry, Md.; Capt. John L.

Roberts, jr., 143d Co., at Fort Washington, Md.; Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, 139th Co., at Fort Du Pont, Del.; Capt. Raymond H. Fenner, 148th Co., at Fort Baker, Cal.; Capt. James P. Robinson, 147th Co., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. George T. Perkins, 144th Co., at Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Capt. Frank B. Edwards, 149th Co., at Fort Carson, Wash.; 1st Lieut. James Prentice, 150th Co., at Fort Wadsworth, Wash.; 1st Lieut. William H. Peck, 145th Co., at Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 1st Lieut. William E. Murray, 131st Co., at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Norris Statton, 138th Co., at Fort Mott, N.J.; 1st Lieut. Bruce Cotten, 132d Co., at Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 1st Lieut. Adolph Langhorst, 140th Co., at Fort Howard, Md.; 1st Lieut. George A. Taylor, 153d Co., at Fort Andrews, Mass.; 1st Lieut. George W. Cohen, 154th Co., at Fort McKinley, Me.; 1st Lieut. Clifford Jones, 156th Co., at Fort Constitution, N.H. (July 19, W.D.)

Leave for two months, effective on or about Aug. 10, 1907, is granted Capt. Harry T. Matthews, C.A. (July 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., is granted Capt. Andrew Hero, jr., C.A. (July 23, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William M. Davis, C.A., will proceed to Fort Monroe, and report on Aug. 28, 1907, to take the course of instruction at that school. (July 23, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month and fourteen days is granted Capt. Frank B. Edwards, C.A. (July 23, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Norris Statton, C.A., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe. (July 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Hugh S. Brown, C.A., is relieved from duty with the 40th Company and placed on the unassigned list. (July 23, W.D.)

The order directing 1st Lieut. Richard P. Winslow, C.A., to report to the C.O., Artillery District of Portland, not later than Aug. 6, 1907, is revoked. (July 22, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, C.A., will proceed on July 27, 1907, to Fort Banks, Mass., on business pertaining to the joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises to be held in the Artillery District of Boston. (July 24, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: 1st Lieut. Guy E. Mansfield, now at Fort Moultrie, S.C., is transferred to the 32d Co., and placed on the unassigned list; 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant is transferred from the 10th Co. to the 32d Co.; he will join the company to which transferred. (July 24, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. William Newman, 1st Inf., to take effect about Aug. 14, 1907. (July 18, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Second Lieut. Sam P. Herren, 2d Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a first lieutenant of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a first lieutenant of Infantry is announced, to date from Dec. 15, 1906. (July 24, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Capt. James W. McAndrew, 3d Inf., is relieved from temporary duty as Q.M. at Seattle, Wash. (July 22, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf., distinguished marksman, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will attend the Northern Rifle Competition for 1907, with a view of competing for the Army team. (July 15, D. Lakes.)

Lieut. Col. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas, is detailed to attend as chief umpire the encampment of the Michigan National Guard, to be held at Ludington, Mich., commencing Aug. 14, 1907. (July 14, D. Lakes.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about July 15, 1907, is granted Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas. (July 11, D. Lakes.)

Second Lieut. Robert B. Hewitt, 4th Inf., from further duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and upon completion of the duty with the Northern rifle and pistol competition will proceed to Fort Thomas for duty. (July 24, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for fifteen days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 2d Lieut. Allen Rutherford, 5th Inf., to take effect about July 16, 1907. (July 12, A.C.P.)

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. William F. Martin, 5th Inf. (July 12, A.C.P.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Second Lieut. Leighton Powell, 6th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Louisiana National Guard, to be held at Alexandria, La., Aug. 5 to 15, 1907. (July 23, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Capt. Thomas M. Anderson, jr., and Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., having been selected as competitors from their regiment at the Northern Rifle and Pistol Competitions for 1907, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, and report in person not later than July 23, 1907. (July 15, D. Lakes.)

Second Lieut. George H. Paine, 7th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report on July 23, 1907, for duty pertaining to the Northern and Army competitions. (July 16, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. John R. Kelly, 7th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service at Detroit, Mich., relieving Capt. James D. Reams, 30th Inf., who will join his regiment. (July 19, W.D.)

Major James A. Goodin, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., (distinguished marksman) will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., not later than July 23, 1907, to attend the Northern Pistol Competition for 1907 with a view to competing for the Army team. (July 15, D. Lakes.)

Second Lieut. William R. Scott, 7th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich., will proceed to Fort Sheridan on July 23, 1907, to attend the Northern and Army competitions. (July 15, D. Lakes.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. James G. Boswell, 8th Inf., is relieved from treatment in the hospital at Camp John Hay Benguet, and will proceed to his station. (June 4, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, 8th Inf., will report to C.O., Camp Jossman, for duty, and 2d Lieut. Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode, 8th Inf., will report to C.O., Post of Iloilo, for duty. (May 27, D.V.)

Q.M. Sergt. Henry Barth, 8th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 23, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. ROBERTSON.

Pvt. Gregers Andersen, Co. C, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 22, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

The band, 11th Infantry, now at Santiago, Province of Oriente, will be sent to Holguin, Province of Oriente, to remain one month and will then be returned to its proper station. (July 13, A.C.P.)

Sick leave for four months is granted Major Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf. (July 23, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

1st Lieut. William W. Taylor, jr., 12th Inf., at his own request is relieved from his detail as captain, 3d Co., P.S., Sept. 15, 1907, and will then join his regiment. (July 20, W.D.)

Pvt. Homer E. Grafton, 12th Inf., unassigned, now at San Francisco, is transferred to Co. I of that regiment. He will be sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. (July 19, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Second Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, jr., 13th Inf., is, on account of exceptional circumstances, granted leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States, and to leave the division about June 15, 1907. (June 3, Phil. D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Robert H.

Westcott, 16th Inf., to take effect about Aug. 15, 1907, and he is authorized to return to the United States via Europe. (June 4, Phil. D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 10, 1907, is granted Col. Thomas F. Davis, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (July 11, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. James G. Taylor, 1st Lieut. William A. Alfente, 18th Inf., are selected as competitors from their regiment at the Northern Rifle Competition for 1907, to be held at Fort Sheridan. (July 9, D. Mo.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

To enable him to avail himself of leave of absence granted, Capt. Almon L. Parmerter, adjutant, 21st Inf., was on July 15 relieved from command of the non-commissioned staff and band, 21st Inf., and Capt. Lutz Wahl, C.S., appointed acting adjutant of the regiment.

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Ware, 21st Inf., to take effect after the satisfactory completion of work incident to survey of Fort Duchesne reservation, and he is authorized to go beyond the sea. (July 19, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Richard J. Herman, 23d Inf., is extended twenty days. (July 23, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Harry S. Grier, 25th Inf., to take effect on or about July 23, 1907. (July 10, D.T.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LE R. BROWN.

Col. George LeRoy Brown, 26th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Peacock Military School, San Antonio, Texas, to take effect upon his retirement from active service. (July 22, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

First Lieut. Lorenzo D. Gasser, 28th Inf., now at Guanajay, will proceed to San Cristobal in connection with his duties as intelligence officer. (July 13, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., will proceed from Matanzas to Havana, Cuba, for duty as a member of the Claims Commission. (July 15, A.C.P.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave to and including Aug. 3, 1907, is granted Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf. (July 23, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. James D. Reams, 30th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty. (July 19, W.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave for one month, effective on the completion of his duties as acting pistol competition, is granted 1st Lieut. Jaime Nadal, Porto Rico Reg. (July 22, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Norman E. Cook, P.S., to take effect when his services can be spared, and he is authorized to return to the United States via Europe. (May 27, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Julian F. Humphrey, P.S., recently appointed from private, U.S.A., unassigned, will proceed to Manila, for assignment to a company. (July 20, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave for one month and twenty days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. James O. Green, retired, to take effect about Aug. 10, 1907. (July 17, A.C.P.)

TRANSFERS.

The following officers of the Field Artillery are transferred as indicated after their respective names: 1st Lieut. Dennis H. Carrie, 1st Field Art., to the 5th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt from the 2d Field Art. to the 1st Field Art. He is assigned to Battery B of that regiment and upon completion of the joint exercises in the Artillery District of Portland will join that battery at Fort Sill. (July 20, W.D.)

The following named veterinarians are transferred as indicated after their respective names: Veterinarian Sidney L. Hunter, from the 6th Field Art. to the 2d Field Art. He will remain on his present duties and at his present station.

Veterinarian Andrew E. Donovan, from the 2d Field Art. to the 6th Field Art. He will proceed to Fort Riley, for duty with the regiment to which he is transferred. (July 23, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Capt. George E. Stewart, recently promoted from first lieutenant, 15th Inf., with rank from July 15, 1907, is assigned to the 22d Infantry, and will join the company to which assigned. (July 24, W.D.)

SMALL ARMS COMPETITION.

The following officers will proceed to Fort Sheridan not later than July 23, 1907, for duty in connection with the Northern Rifle and Pistol Competitions and the Army Competitions: From Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: 1st Lieut. Allen F. Brewster, 2d Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Martyn H. Shute, 11th Inf. From Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Capt. Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf.; Capt. William F. Grote, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Albert B. Hatfield, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William R. McQuary, 18th Inf. From Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.: 2d Lieut. Robert B. Hewitt, 4th Inf. (July 15, D. Mo.)

The following enlisted men (distinguished marksmen) will be sent to Fort Sheridan not later than July 23, 1907, to attend the Northern Rifle Competition for 1907 with a view to competing for the Army team: 1st Sergt. James H. Vanscoike, Co. F, and 1st Sergt. John E. Recob, Co. G, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich.; Sergt. William F. Potts, Co. M, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ill. (July 15, D. Lakes.)

The following officers will report to the executive officer of the national match at Camp Perry, Ohio, not later than Aug. 23, 1907, for duty as range officers: Capt. William Wallace, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clarence H. Farnham, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Sylvester Bonaffon, 3d, 4th Inf. (July 22, W.D.)

The following officers having completed the duty pertaining to the national match for which they were ordered to Fort Keogh, Mont., will rejoin their proper stations: Capt. Willard A. Holbrook, 5th Cav.; Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav. (July 20, W.D.)

The officers named below are designated as competitors at the combined departmental competitions and will proceed to Leon Springs, Texas: Southwestern Rifle Competition—Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward M. Olney, 1st Cav. Southwestern Pistol Competition—2d Lieut. Verne R. Bell, 1st Cav. (July 15, D.T.)

The officers named below will proceed to Leon Springs, Texas, in time to report not later than July 26 to the C.O., Camp Theodore J. Wint, for duty during the combined departmental competitions: Capt. DeRosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav.; Capt. James Justice, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James L. Bond, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Reuben C. Taylor, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting, 1st Cav. (July 15, D.T.)

The following distinguished pistol shots will be sent not later than July 31, 1907, to Fort Sheridan, to attend the Northern Pistol Competition: 1st Sergt. Frank C. Olsen, Troop H, 2d Cav., Fort Riley; 1st Sergt. Harry L. Black, Battery B, 6th Field Art., Fort Riley; Corp. August Jansen, Troop A, 6th Cav., Fort Meade; Corp. Manning H. Reese, Troop M, 10th Cav., Fort Riley. (July 9, D. Mo.)

The following officers will report in person not later than July 26, 1907, to Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., in charge of the Atlantic Competitions, Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty as range officers during the Small Arms Competitions to be held at that post: Capt. J. W. Clinton, 12th Inf.; Capt. C. B. Clark, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st Inf.; Nolan V. Ellis, 5th Inf.; Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf.; John J. Mudgett, 12th Inf.; Robert D. Carter, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Karl Truesdell, 5th Inf.; Harry H. Pritchett, 5th Inf.; Charles A. Hunt, 12th Inf.; Albert Hardman, 12th Inf.; Edward L. Hooper, 12th Inf.; Ursula M. Diller, 12th Inf.;

Riley E. Scott, 12th Inf. For duty during rifle competition: Capt. P. P. Bishop, C.A.; Capt. William E. Hase, C.A.; 1st Lieut. Walter Sings, C.A.; 1st Lieut. Fred H. Turner, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. T. Bull, 13th Cav. (July 23, D.E.)

The following officers, now at the Presidio of Monterey, will report to Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., July 26, 1907, for duty with the Pacific Rifle and Pistol Competition, 1907: Statistical and Ordnance officer, Capt. Frederick G. Stritsinger, jr., 22d Inf.; assistants, 2d Lieut. Norman H. Davis, and Oscar Westover, 14th Inf. Range officers, 1st Lieut. Edward W. Terry and Solomon B. West, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert J. Binford, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William F. C. Jepson, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Dean Halford, 22d Inf.; John McE. Pruyn, 14th Inf.; John J. Burleigh, 22d Inf.; Gordon A. Dennis, 20th Inf.; Edward E. McCammon, 22d Inf.; Martin C. Wise, 20th Inf.; Clifford C. Early, 20th Inf.; Louis A. Kunzig, 3d Inf.; Paul H. Clark, 3d Inf.; John P. Adams, 22d Inf. (July 16, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Ernest G. Bingham, asst. surg., having reported, will report at General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (July 16, D. Cal.)

The following officers, selected as competitors for the Pacific Rifle and Pistol Competition, will proceed from posts as set opposite their respective names to the Presidio of Monterey, for duty: Rifle competition—Capt. Armand I. Lasseigne, 14th Inf. (distinguished marksman), Vancouver Barracks; Capt. Edmund L. Butts, 3d Inf., Fort Wright; Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., acting J.A. Vancouver Barracks; 1st Lieut. James G. Hannah, 10th Inf., Fort Liscum, now en route from Honolulu; 1st Lieut. Parker Hitt, 22d Inf., Presidio of Monterey; 1st Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Sig. Corps, Benicia Barracks; 1st Lieut. Clarence K. La Motte, 14th Inf., Presidio of Monterey; 1st Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf. (distinguished marksman), Presidio of Monterey, now en route from Nimitz Match, Fort Sheridan; 2d Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, 14th Cav., Presidio of Monterey; 2d Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey; 2d Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., Fort Lawton, now at Presidio of Monterey; 2d Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull, 22d Inf., Fort McDowell; 2d Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey; 2d Lieut. John B. De Lancey, 10th Inf., Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, now at Presidio of Monterey; 2d Lieut. Oscar Westover, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, now at Presidio of Monterey; 2d Lieut. Bruce L. Burch, 14th Cav., Presidio of Monterey. (July 18, D. Cal.)

Pistol competition—Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., Fort William H. Seward; Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., acting J.A., Vancouver Barracks; Capt. William H. Chapman, 20th Inf. (distinguished pistol shot), Presidio of Monterey; Capt. Patrick H. Mullay, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks; 1st Lieut. James G. Hannah, 10th Inf. (distinguished pistol shot), Fort Liscum, now en route from Honolulu; 1st Lieut. Rufus B. Clark, 3d Inf., Fort Wright, Wash., now at Presidio of Monterey; 1st Lieut. Guy B. Hanna, C.A., Presidio of San Francisco; 2d Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull, 22d Inf., Fort McDowell; 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey; 2d Lieut. Bruce L. Burch, 14th Cav., Presidio of Monterey. (July 18, D. Cal.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major William C. Rafferty, C.A.; Capt. Claudius M. Seaman, C.A.; and 1st Lieut. James F. Walker, C.A., will meet at Fort Williams, Me., July 24, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Corp. William W. Carter, 8th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, C.A. (junior grade). (July 20, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Major Thomas Ridgway, Major Elmer W. Hubbard, Capt. William C. Davis, C.A.C.; Capt. Charles A. Ragan, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Lloyd L. Smith, asst. surg. (July 19, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the examination of persons to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: 1st Lieut. Philip E. Hovey, asst. surg. general; Major Walter H. Chatsfield, 27th Inf.; Major Edward L. Munson, surg.; Capt. James A. Hutton, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thaddeus B. Seigle, 27th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James W. H. Reissinger, jr., 27th Inf., recorder. (July 22, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of candidates for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg.; Capt. Gordon G. Heiner, C.A.; Capt. Robert S. Abernethy, C.A.; 1st Lieut. Frank T. Hines, C.A.; Capt. Charles A. Ragan, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Frederic H. Smith, C.A., recorder. (July 20, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., for the examination of candidates for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. William W. Gray, deputy surg. general; Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf.; Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, 29th Inf.; Capt. James H. Frier, 17th Inf.; Capt. William H. Moncrief, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. William E. Holliday, 17th Inf., recorder. (July 20, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for the examination of persons for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail: Major Francis A. Winter, surg.; Major Joseph T. Dickman, 13th Cav.; Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav.; Capt. Arthur F. Casella, 3d Field Art.; Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, asst. surg., and 2d Lieut. John T. Donnelly, 13th Cav., recorder. (July 23, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the examination of persons for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: Capt. Archibald A. Cabanis, 24th Inf.; Capt. Thomas G. Carson, 10th Cav.; Capt. William A. Burnside, 14th Inf.; Capt. Raymond F. Metcalf, asst. surg.; Capt. Nelson Gopen, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. William H. Clendenin, 17th Inf., recorder. (July 23, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 164, July 15, 1907, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Brady, 4th Inf., 1st Lieut. Fred L. Davidson, 7th Inf., and 2d Lieut. John C. Waterman, 4th Inf., is revoked. (July 22, W.D.)

The 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, and Batteries A and B, 3d Field Artillery, will proceed by marching to Camp Mabry near Austin, Texas, so as to arrive not later than July 19, for duty in connection with the annual encampment of the Texas National Guard. First Lieut. Alden M. Graham, 1st Cav., post exchange officer, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will not accompany the squadron. The march to Camp Mabry and return will be conducted as a practice march and a report of the same, with a map of the route traversed, will be made to these headquarters as soon as practicable after the completion of the return march. In case any additional expense is involved by reason of militia, it will be borne by the State of Texas. (July 11, D.T.)

Second Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox, 15th Inf., and Jason M. Walling, 8th Inf., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and report to Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf., for examination for promotion. (June 1, Phil. Div.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

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BURNSIDE—At Seattle.

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CYRUS W. FIELD—On North Atlantic Coast. Address, Army Building, New York city.

DIX—At Seattle.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from Havana July 23 for Newport News.

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—At San Francisco. Sails for Manila Aug. 5.

MCLELLAN—At Singapore for repairs.

MEADE—At Newport News.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHY—At Midway July 19, bound for Manila.

SUMNER—At New York since June 18.

THOMAS—Left Nagasaki July 22 for San Francisco.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

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Commending the recommendation of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy in favor of a broader culture for the cadets, the Evening Post says: "The board calls for a general revision of the scheme of instruction. It thinks that time should not be devoted so exclusively to technical studies, and that a broad course in literature and independent reading would do a world of good. In this the visitors have exposed one of the most evident weaknesses, and it is to be hoped that President Roosevelt will appoint a board of officers for the revision of the curriculum, like the one that has just reported on the Naval Academy of Annapolis." There can be no objection to this, but we would call the attention of our esteemed contemporary to the fact that the recommendations of the Naval Academy special board

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are precisely opposite to those of the Military Academy Board of Visitors. The naval board recommended that the instruction at Annapolis should be more exclusively under the control of sea officers so that it may be more strictly professional, and they propose to combine the departments of English and modern languages.

The cordial reception extended by officers of the Army to National Guard officers detailed for duty at coast fortifications for joint exercises, was an important factor in the success of the coast defense problem. Instead of the reserve which some officers of the National Guard expected, they received a genuine soldierly welcome; special receptions were arranged right at the beginning, where the officers of both services could become acquainted and fraternize, and in many cases the families of the Army officers joined in the receptions, which resulted in the most pleasant intercourse. The National Guardsmen appreciating the kindly reception, the manner of instruction, and also the fact that they were on duty to learn, worked like beavers in the performance of their duties, and liked the work. The enlisted men desired few passes, and most of them were pleased enough to stay right on the military reservations, rather than go around sight seeing. In quite a number of cases, lasting social relations have been established between National Guard officers and those of the Army. Both services have profited by the joint exercises, and the only regret expressed is that they could not have lasted longer.

Secretary Taft has hurried the estimates for the next fiscal year so that he can prepare his annual report, including his recommendations for appropriations for the needs of the War Department for the fiscal year 1909 before he leaves Washington on his trip for the Philippines. The Secretary has a number of engagements to speak in the West before sailing for the Philippines early in September, and he will leave Washington soon after the middle of August, and will not return before he sails.

The American delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague, on July 15 submitted a proposal dealing with submarine mines. It consists of three articles. The first two are identical with the first two British proposals and forbid the use of unmoored mines and those which become harmless automatically if they become unmoored. The third article prescribes that if moored automatic contact mines are used due precautions for the safety of neutrals must be taken.



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MILITARY COURTS DEFENDED.

The adverse comments reported to have been recently made by Lieut. Col. Charles G. Ayres upon military courts, and his alleged statements as to the views of Major General Wood upon the same subject, have found great favor in the editorial columns of a prominent southern newspaper, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the editor of which indulges in criticisms as to the administration of military justice based upon the fact that a court-martial has no existence until called into being when an accuser appears; that under this state of affairs one man may commit an act and escape being brought before a court, while another for the commission of a like offense is brought to trial; that the powers vested in the convening officer of a court-martial make its proceedings a "one man" affair and, being composed of officers ranking the accused, puts the court itself more nearly in sympathy with an accuser whose superior rank tends to bias the court in its findings; that the accused has no peremptory challenge, etc.

Criticisms by newspaper writers of Army institutions such as courts-martial are as a rule unsound; technical knowledge is wanting, inapplicable standards of comparison are set up, and the purpose and scope of the subject criticized are ignored.

Military law is the specific law which governs the Army as a separate community alike in peace and war. The highest court in the land tells us that by entering into this community the relations of the citizen to the state and to the public are changed. He acquires a new status with correlative rights and duties, he waives in some particulars his rights as a citizen, surrenders his personal liberty during the existence of his new status, consents to come and go at the will of his superior officers, agrees to relinquish his right to trial by jury and to be disciplined for offenses unknown to the civil law. The very nature of this community makes it evident that it cannot be governed by the code of laws which applies to the great body of citizens. Military exigencies require not individual liberty, but subordination, obedience. The very rules which are found to protect the individual rights of the people would destroy discipline. A celebrated general of modern times has remarked that "an army without discipline is always costly, in war useless, and in peace dangerous."

The ground work of the jurisdiction and the extent of the powers of courts-martial are to be found in the Articles of War. These articles were borrowed from the British in 1775, continued in force after the adoption of the Constitution by the first Congress of the United States, and subsequently revised and reframed by a committee consisting of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, John Rutledge, James Wilson and R. R. Livingston; illustrious names all of them, which ought to make the critic pause before he ruthlessly lays his hands upon their work. But the military code is not limited to these articles, which are for the most part silent on all that relates to the procedure of military tribunals to be organized under their provisions. This procedure is founded upon the usage and customs of war, upon the regulations prescribed by the President and upon the authority of Congress, and upon the practices of the Army. As to all of these points, as has been said by a celebrated jurist, common law judges have no opportunity to inform themselves either from their law books or from the course of their experience, and it would therefore be most illogical, to say nothing of the impediments to military discipline which would thereby be interposed, to apply to the proceedings of courts-martial rules which are applicable to another and different course of practice.

The military code adopted by the fathers of the Constitution, with all that pertains to it, is part of the law of the land and must be followed by the Army and the courts. It has governed our Army for more than a century in peace and in war, at home and abroad, in the

midst of civilization and on the frontier; in warfare with savages and in the struggles with the trained soldiery of civilized nations. It served its purpose well in the greatest of modern civil wars, when it governed the conduct of the Union and Confederate forces. It supplies that authority from above and requires that obedience from below which is necessary "to make up the soul of the Army in one word, Discipline."

The responsibility for the preservation of good order and the maintenance of discipline has always primarily resided in the commanding officer, and in ancient times the power of punishment has wholly been exercised by him. We find that Epaminondas, visiting the outposts of his army, upon discovering a soldier asleep at his post, cut off his head, and when questioned, answered, "I left him as I found him, asleep." In the course of time the administration of justice was delegated to subordinates, and eventually courts were organized for this purpose to assist the commanding officer.

Our military code authorizes the constitution of various kinds of courts-martial, but it still recognizes the ancient principle of superior responsibility on the part of the commanding officer and makes him the convening and reviewing authority of such courts. Without the action of a court he cannot inflict punishment, and without his approval the sentence of a court is ineffective. In respect thereto, it has been said by the Supreme Court that the court-martial is an executive agency; its sentence is interlocutory and inchoate without an order of confirmation by the commanding officer. Its proceedings are not definitive, but merely in the nature of an inquest to inform the conscience of the commanding officer.

The efficiency of an army depends largely upon the exercise of sound discretion in the administration of discipline; hence the necessity of lodging control in the person primarily held responsible for such efficiency. Discretion vested may be abused, but that does not do away with the necessity for its exercise. It will be seen from what has been said that the criticism of the one-man power in our courts-martial procedure is not well founded, and that on the contrary its existence is essential to the accomplishment of the purposes for which an army is organized and maintained. Courts-martial are composed of commissioned officers; there is no restriction upon the selection except that the law wisely provides that when it can be avoided no officer shall be tried by officers junior to him in rank. Should a junior be detailed he becomes subject to challenge and removal from the court when it is shown that he has an immediate and direct interest in the result of the trial, such as that the conviction and dismissal of the accused would advance him to the next higher grade. The exclusion of the junior, therefore, instead of being a defect is a salutary provision in the interests of justice.

Peremptory challenges are not known in military procedure; no such reason for them exists as in the administration of the criminal law of the land, where jurors are drawn from the body of citizens at large. Here many considerations enter into the question of the desirability of a person as a juror which are wholly absent in the military service, where members of courts are drawn from a select body; a body of educated gentlemen versed in military law, sworn to administer justice, with no interests but to maintain discipline and the honor of the Army. But even with a select body as members of a court the interests of the accused are amply safeguarded by the admissions of challenges for cause, such as, for instance, personal prejudice, or hostility; opinions previously formed or expressed; being a material witness, etc.

It must also be borne in mind that courts-martial are controlled, in general, by the rules of evidence which govern United States courts in criminal cases; but they are not strictly bound thereby, since they are not a part of the judiciary of the United States as organized under the Constitution. If the effect of a technical rule is found to exclude material facts or otherwise obstruct a full investigation, the rules may be departed from. Proper occasions for such departure are exceptional and infrequent.

Courts-martial are the guardians of the honor and discipline of the Army and partake of the character of "courts of honor" when they try officers charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," or "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." In respect thereto, the Supreme Court has repeatedly held (cases of Smith, Fletcher and Swaim) that these very matters fall within the province of courts-martial, and in respect to them their conclusions cannot be reviewed or controlled by the civil courts. Questions not depending upon the construction of the statutes, but upon the unwritten law or usage within the jurisdiction of courts-martial, military and naval officers, from their training and experience in the Service, are more competent to judge than are the courts of civil law. Under every system of military law for the government of either land or naval forces, the jurisdiction of courts-martial extends to the trial and punishment of acts of military or naval officers which tend to bring disgrace and reproach upon the service of which they are members, whether the acts are done in the performance of military duties, or in a civil position, or in a social relation, or in private business.

It is true that the general court-martial has no permanent existence, and is not called into being until an accusation is formulated and found by the convening officer to be a proper matter for trial; but in this par-

ticular military practice does not differ in principle from the procedure of the civil courts of the land, where no warrant is issued without a complaint under oath; and in felony cases no trial is had until an indictment is found. It is charged that the very esprit de corps prevailing among military men produces a jealous watch lest the public be made acquainted with the happenings tending to reflect upon the high standard they seek to maintain, and prevents many a court-martial when exact justice demanded one. Exact justice has never been realized, no matter how perfect the system of government, but it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that there is no body of professional men more jealous of their reputation and honor than are the officers of the Army, and nothing is more foreign to their nature than to shield from justice one of their own body who has committed acts unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

We have numerous suggestions as to the cause and cure of the difficulties we find in keeping our Army up to its authorized strength, but the one that shoots widest of the mark is that found in the Evening Telegram, of Salt Lake City, which suggests that the Army can be recruited by making the penalty for a conviction for vagrancy a year's service in the Army. "Not to serve with the regular Volunteer soldiery," it says, "but in special regiments in forts and sea coast defenses, where the men would learn what a blessing a bath is now and then, where they would learn discipline, and where they would have to earn the food they ate and the clothes they wore. Were that the law," it adds, "convictions for vagrancy would fall off at an astonishing rate. If the alternative were offered them to go to work or go into the Army, most of them would find something to do, for most of them now simply are grafters who do not mean to run up against hard work." It is hardly worth while to endeavor to correct a misunderstanding of the military service so gross as this, and to make the Salt Lake philosopher understand that the self-respecting men of the Army should not be compelled to associate with vagrants, even were the suggestion otherwise admissible. The difficulty we have in recruiting is explained by the fact stated by labor experts that there is a great scarcity of labor owing to the numerous industrial enterprises now under way in all directions. For the United States we have the Panama Canal, and the great undertakings upon which the single state of New York is expending nearly three-quarters of a billion, and other states their millions, besides the estimated expenditure thus far of hundreds of millions in rebuilding San Francisco. Canada has great railroad enterprises under way; Russia is double-tracking the Trans-Siberia railroad, and South Africa is in need of labor on the Cape to Cairo railway. Where work is to be had in abundance at a far higher wage than the Government thinks it can afford it is not necessary "to go further than the fust place," as the old darkey said, to explain the difficulties our recruiting officers are having. The ideas of adventure and soldierly importance are no longer associated with our Army to the extent they were formerly, and when it comes to the plain proposition of engaging with Uncle Sam at half wages for work of the same sort as that for which other employers are willing to pay double, the proposition does not "look good" to the man in the labor market. The difficulty will continue until Congress breaks away from the influence of faddists and sentimentalists and listens to the voice of commonsense and experience in dealing with the Army. There is a large number of adventurous spirits in the country to whom Army service might be made so attractive that higher wages would not draw them away from it. But that it is not so made the record shows, and also that it cannot be without the aid of Congress.

It may be confidently announced that there will be entire harmony between the Army and Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service in the effort to secure from Congress at the next session an adequate pay bill. A conference was held Thursday last between Acting Secretary of War General Ainsworth, Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry and Assistant Secretary Winthrop of the Treasury Department, under whom is the Revenue Cutter Service. No statement was given out as to the results of the conference more than to say that all branches of the Service interested were working together in full accord and with every prospect of ultimate success. It is understood that the idea of a twenty per cent. horizontal advance on all salaries has been abandoned, and the measure finally to be presented to Congress will no doubt be a graded advance giving the higher grades a ten per cent. increase, the intermediate grades from fifteen to twenty per cent. more, and lieutenants twenty-five per cent. This idea appeals to all who give the subject much consideration owing to the manifest burden that falls on the younger officers because of the cost of moving their families if they are married, from the United States to the Philippines, Porto Rico or Cuba. It is beginning to be felt in the Army, especially that foreign service entails great hardships in the long journeys for women and children. With officers of small pay there is in this condition only a constant nightmare of anxiety over expenses. In some among the higher grades, noticeably, it must be said, those who have reached something like sufficient pay,

there is now and then the expression of the opinion that there should be no increase of pay for lieutenants, and that they should not marry. This may be a highly economic and wise rule, but, unfortunately, it runs against the commonest conception of public policy, and is one that will never find many friends in this country in any ordinary representative body like Congress. It is argued that lieutenants are often quite as valuable to the country as brigadiers, and their families are as much to be desired in the body social and military, and that as it costs as much to take the family of a second lieutenant to Manila as it does to take that of a lieutenant general, a fair deal would suggest that the Government make the younger officer's pay bear some decent relation to the responsibility resting on him. A further conference of the officials mentioned above will be held Monday, and it is not unlikely that within a few days an announcement of the measure agreed on will be made public.

One of the more than ordinarily interesting changes likely to result from the recent visit of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell to the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth will be a proposal to change the name of that institution. The present name is a misnomer regarded from the standpoint of the various arms of the Service that are represented in the curriculum. The school has come to be a university for the promotion of the military art. Its scope is very much wider than it was only a few years back, say before the Spanish War. The new name proposed is "The Army School of the Line," with the subtitle of Signal School and Staff College. The institution is expected to take higher rank in the future than it has heretofore. It is coming to be the rule to designate for instruction there officers in the grade of captain, and it will soon be the exception to send first lieutenants. The increase of the Army and the need of trained expert officers higher up in the Service has made this necessary. The Spanish War and the operations in the Philippines have drawn into the Service a very large proportion of officers from the ranks and from civil life and the proportion of West Point graduates to the whole strength of the establishment was never in time of peace less than now. The school at Leavenworth was founded in 1881 by General Sherman. It was at first called The School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry, and its first classes were made up of second lieutenants. The Signal School came later and the staff course a little further on. General Bell having detailed Artillery officers as instructors for instruction in that service, every arm of the Service is now represented and the new name becomes eminently fitting. Should the Signal Corps and the Staff be restored to the line in any manner the subtitle would be dropped and the school would be simply "The Army School of the Line."

Cotton powder cases are to be abandoned by the Navy to guard against the possibility of ignition by a spark. Powder cases for eight and twelve-inch guns will be made of silk. The fabric combines remarkable strength, close warp and woof, and when ignited burns with a feeble, reluctant blaze which often goes out at the slightest breath. This silk is made of short, rough threads and looks more like good stout canvas than anything else. Few casual observers would suppose it was silk before their attention had been called to its characteristics. When crumbled in the hand it shows the elasticity and rustle of silk. In hardly any other respect does it appear to be anything else than heavy cotton cloth. The cases are not to be bags as heretofore, to be gathered up when the powder is in and tied like a bag of grain. The knot at the end has been done away with by making the case in the form of a cylinder with flat ends. The side and one end will be of a single thickness of silk and the other end will be of two thicknesses with black powder between the two and quilted in with stitching in squares, two inches each way. With this quilted end containing black powder in every square the primer will always hit powder enough to set off the smokeless powder in the case. The smokeless powder is to be put in the case through a long opening on the side over which there are to be two flaps which will be stitched with ball stitch back and forth the whole length of the cases. Thus the charge will be tied into a rigid package that can be handled easily and that will afford little chance for trouble from premature ignition. These cases are going to cost a great deal more than the cotton ones, but the experience that has been met of late years prompts free expenditure in this direction.

The report that deteriorated powder had been thrown overboard from the Illinois is denied at the Navy Department. A lot of powder, about one hundred pounds, made in 1900, had been found from samples taken during the review at Jamestown to be giving indications of change. On June 17 a letter was sent by Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to the Illinois to land this powder at the nearest magazine, which was done. The occurrence is a common one and only serves to show how carefully the ordnance officers watch all such explosives. At the time of the Jamestown review, all the vessels being together, advantage of the opportunity was taken to get samples of all lots of powder on board of each ship. These samples were taken to Indian Head, where samples of every lot of powder bought by the government are kept, and there placed under observation.

HOW TO PREVENT NAVAL DISASTERS.

"The Prevention of Battleship Disasters" is the theme of Park Benjamin's last article in *The Independent*. In it he expresses his approval of the suggestion of Commander Fiske that a naval vessel should be set apart to try inventions for the benefit of the Navy, and accompanies his approval with the suggestion that the vessel be put in command of Commander Fiske, of whom he says: "Commander Fiske, although one of the senior officers of his grade, is at present, for some reason not quite clear, left in charge of an obsolete monitor used as a practice ship for the youngsters from Annapolis. His proper place is in command of the experimental battleship. No body could organize such an institution as well as he could. That would be the beginning of the end of the sort of disaster we are now called upon to deplore as well as the best assurance now available that the destructive power of our battleships will be directed solely against the national enemy and not against their own crews."

Mr. Benjamin further says: "We are the most inventive nation on the face of the earth. Nine-tenths of the industries of the country are based on patented inventions, 40,000 patents are granted yearly, and their aggregate number is fast approaching a million. The inventors can solve this problem if the Navy Department will give them the proper opportunities and encouragement. This would seem so obvious a course as to admit of no argument as to its expediency—but to assume this is to forget that the Navy Department's policy has for years been exactly the opposite, and the mass of rooted conservatism to be dislodged is even yet formidable. The tendency has been not to look for the good in a novel conception, still less to experiment with it in order to find out how far it may have advanced toward the solution of a given problem, but to submit it to tests calculated to prove it a failure and even to show that it will not do what the inventor never intended it should do." In this connection the stories of the telescopic sight and the Haeseler breech mechanism are told at length. "When the great Japanese cruiser *Tsukuba* came into New York harbor the other day, in her guns were the Haeseler breech-blocks which his own country had rejected—and which, later on, it will probably copy."

Mr. Benjamin further says: "The country now looks with especial interest to the Navy Department to see what it proposes to do next. It has all necessary powers, and what perhaps is even more persuasive to the official mind, a clear precedent; for Secretary Whitney, during his admirable term of service, did—to the dismay of the ultra-conservative of the day—appoint a board of officers to investigate all inventions and new ideas submitted, and to report such as seemed worthy of further experimentation. The times were against that board, and it did not live long. Lately, however, criticisms of the shortcomings of the Navy have rapidly multiplied; and ample ground for them has been furnished by the astonishing revelations made last winter to Congress by the bureau chiefs showing the grave deficiencies existing in reserves of guns, ammunition and men. These conditions are for Congress to meet and for them it alone is responsible. It is as idle to blame the present executive officers of the Navy Department for them as to attack the present Department for the well known errors made years ago in the designs of the battleships of the Oregon and Kearsarge classes—a task recently undertaken by some ill-informed newspapers. But it is within the power of the existing authorities to lay the foundation for systematic experimental work upon new ideas—and to end finally the hitherto ultra-conservative policy which really underlies so many of the mistakes and disasters of the past. Secretary Metcalf has already taken a step in the right direction in his recent invitation to all officers to submit suggestions which in their judgment would tend to promote the efficiency of the naval service, coupled with the promise of record credit to those whose proposals lead to useful advances. This is good so far as it goes, but it should not be limited to naval officers only. It should be extended to inventors generally and should include some assurance not only that their conceptions will not be confiscated and they left to the dubious help of the court of claims to secure compensation, but that they will actually be helped wherever their ideas warrant the all-powerful aid of the Government in the direction of further development."

FORT OMAHA SIGNAL SCHOOL.

We make the extracts which follow from an illustrated article on the work of the signal station at Fort Omaha, which appears in the *Omaha Bee* of July 7:

"At Fort Omaha is one of the most completely equipped telegraph schools in the United States, if not in the world. The telegraph room is equipped with the best telegraph appliances obtainable in the world, with every modern appliance of perfect telegraphy. Many of these devices are the invention of officers of the Signal Corps and are exclusive to the signal service. One of the most efficient officers connected with the service is Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, who has been at Fort Omaha for the last year and who has just been transferred to Fort Leavenworth. Captain Wildman is the inventor of some of the most valuable telegraphic appliances, signal apparatus for aerial, subterranean, submarine and wireless telegraphy, which he has given to the government without royalty or other compensation than his regular salary as a captain of the Signal Corps."

The telegraph room is also equipped with a number of typewriting machines and the recruit is taught to receive on the typewriter and general typewriting work. Competent instructors, invariably expert members of the corps, and much blackboard work is involved in the course of study. Cable telegraphy is also taught and the three cables of the United States cable service are supplied with students from the Fort Omaha school.

"Telephony in all its varied forms is also taught, from the simplest rudiments to the establishment of an intricate exchange; line construction and all the technical details of line construction and telephone mechanism. Wireless telegraphy is included in the course of instruction, both sending and receiving and construction. In the matter of wireless telegraphy there is a requisite of special talent. The recruit must be taught a working knowledge of the fifteen or twenty known systems of wireless telegraphy in order that he may know which system he is encountering. Different systems are practised by different nations."

"Ballooning is another of the important studies in the signal service college at Omaha. Only the theoretical part of the work is now being carried out at Fort Omaha, as the full equipment for practical instruction is not yet available at the post. Large balloons are now in storage at the fort, and a spacious balloon house, hydrogen gas generating plant is shortly to be constructed and the prac-

tical work of ballooning will be undertaken early the coming fall at this point. These buildings will be erected during the present season. Another new addition to the post of Fort Omaha will be a wireless telegraph tower and station, to be built this season."

"Fort Omaha is an excellent example of the eagerness and liberality with which the government seeks to make the signal service attractive. The fort is equipped with a splendid gymnasium, in which there is a fine billiard hall, bowling alley, reference library, restaurant and store, at which can be purchased almost anything but liquor. In the event that the men are short of ready cash a system of credit to a third of the amount of their pay is given, collectible on pay day, payments being made monthly. No charge is made for the use of the billiard table or bowling alley. Athletic exercises are encouraged and the gymnasium is equipped with all appliances for this purpose. Fort Omaha signal corps has a fine baseball team and fine baseball ground. In the gymnasium is a spacious dance hall and balls are frequent, the post paying for the music. Every means of healthful recreation is heartily encouraged by the officers of the corps. The men are given frequent leaves to go to town and furloughs are easily obtainable for any necessary period."

"The food supplies comprise the very best that the markets of the country afford. The mess houses are equipped with every modern appliance for cooking and sufficient and trained cooks from the Fort Riley School of Cookery prepare the meals. The post bakery is conducted by a graduate baker of the Fort Riley school and an abundance of the best of bread is provided the command. The surplus bread beyond the needs of the command is sold outside the garrison and the proceeds goes into the mess and post funds. Cigars, furnishing goods and miscellaneous supplies of every character are sold from the post exchange for but a trifle above cost and the profits go to the better equipment of the exchange and gymnasium. A post garden supplies an abundance of fresh vegetables, and in fact no community in the state of Nebraska is better clothed, housed, and fed than the signal corps at Fort Omaha."

Fort Omaha is the general supply depot for all signal service apparatus for the entire country, Cuba, Alaska and the Philippines. A vast quantity of these valuable and intricate equipments are now in store at the fort. Over 4,000 packages of materials have been sent out to various stations from Fort Omaha since its establishment as a signal supply depot."

"The signal corps service is the most attractive of the Army," said an officer of the corps. "The morale of the corps is exceptionally good; better, I think, than any other branch of the Service, for it requires a higher grade of intelligence. I believe that the efficiency of the corps would be increased by giving the recruit one year's training here at Fort Omaha, then a year at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley schools of application and practice, and then put him into the actual work of field service. I believe also that the canteen system should be restored at the posts. It would have a beneficial effect on the morals of the men. It would be the means of keeping them in the garrison more generally and away from the dives and grogeries that thrive in the vicinity of the posts."

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The 46th Company, Coast Artillery, on July 16 and 17, at battery service practice at Battery Hitchcock (10-inch B.L.R.), Fort Strong, Mass., made nine hits out of nine shots, six of the hits being at a moving target. The second trial shot hit the pyramidal target. The greatest range deviations were eight yards short and thirteen yards over. The small range deviations, it is believed, are due to the blending of the powder used, as at service practice at the same guns, November last, with the same lot of powder, one shot fell 225 yards short with a corresponding decrease of pressure in the gun. One record shot also fell about 225 yards short. The pressure for this shot was not taken. The 46th in April, 1905, at the same battery, made 75 per cent. hits; in November, 1905, 100 per cent. hits; in June, 1906, 100 per cent.; in November, 1906, 80 per cent. hits; and at present practice 100 per cent. hits.

In Special Orders from the War Department of July 19, Pvt. Homer E. Grafton, 12th U.S. Inf., now at San Francisco, is transferred to Company I of that regiment and will be sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y., where that company is stationed.

Troops A and M of the 1st U.S. Cavalry have left Fort Clark, Tex., on an overland march to Camp Theodore J. Wint, Leon Springs, where they will remain during the small arms competitions to garrison the camp. The route of march will be through some of the roughest country in Southwest Texas. They will have to pass through mountains and through canyons before reaching the camp. The entire line of march will be approximately 150 miles long and will be a severe test upon the endurance of both men and horses.

Troop M, 9th U.S. Cavalry, under command of Capt. William Kelly, Jr., will leave Fort Sheridan, Ill., at 5 p.m., July 28, en route to the Philippines. The troop will go via Fort Riley, where it will leave the horses belonging to the 3d Squadron of the 9th Cavalry. It will then proceed to San Francisco and sail for the Philippines on Aug. 5.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. William B. Homer, Coast Art. Corps; Major Edward Burr, Corps of Engrs.; Capt. George L. Goodale, quartermaster, U.S.A., is appointed to meet at Boston, Mass., for the consideration of the advisability of establishing a cemetery at Deer Island, Mass., for interments from all posts in the artillery district of Boston.

The necessity for a new military prison at Fort Leavenworth will be urged on Congress next winter. The past week Major Thomas H. Slavens, of the Quartermaster General's office, accompanied by Mr. Charles A. Wheaton, the architect, visited Fort Leavenworth and in company with Lieut. Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf., commandant of the military prison, inspected the Federal prison there. The old military prison has always been a breeding spot for disease and it was finally necessary to abandon it and put the Army prisoners in the Federal prison. The new military prison will be a large one capable of holding one thousand fifteen hundred inmates. There are about one thousand two hundred military prisoners now at Leavenworth. The proportion has kept even pace with the enlargement of the Army and is slightly less than two per cent. of the enlisted strength. It is stated that the prosperous times which induce men at the close of their enlistment terms to stay out of the Army do not increase the number of convicts for desertion, as the men to whom good wages appeal on the outside are usually good men who would not desert. It is the plan to utilize military prisoners in the construction of the new prison. The

chapel at Fort Leavenworth is being wainscoted with marble, the walls are being plastered with a handsome coat of cement and a fine new floor is being laid. When the organ loft is finished a splendid new organ costing \$6,000 will be put in. The chapel will seat one thousand five hundred worshippers. A Catholic chapel is also being provided which will seat three hundred. The new chapel will have a stage 30 by 60 feet, fitted like a theater, where on occasion secular entertainment may be produced.

As it is comparatively easy to obtain fresh vegetables in the Army, canned vegetables, after a trial, are not favored.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army is to supply 2,000 woolen khaki colored puttees for troops serving in the Philippines. These articles are in great demand by enlisted men serving there, who find them of great comfort and ease.

While repelling an imaginary attack by the enemy at Fort Bradford, Plum Island, N.Y., July 23, Pvt. George Hammond, 100th Co., U.S. Coast Art., lost his life by a premature explosion in a 6-inch disappearing gun. Sergt. Benjamin Banks, of the same company, had his eye literally burned out by the accident, and Private Hayes was injured. Privates Joseph and John McCue, brothers, of Co. K, 3d Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, detailed to the island for gun practice, had their hands and faces badly burned. The gun had been fired but a few times when the accident took place. The accident is ascribed to the fact the gun was not sponged, the regulations only requiring sponging when firing a salute.

A despatch from Capt. Benjamin J. Tillman, Co. I, 7th Inf., at present the senior officer at Fort Brady, was received at the War Department on July 23, telling of the accidental shooting of Miss Elizabeth Cadenhead at Fort Brady by Private Gillette while trying to stop an escaping prisoner. It is understood that a detailed report of the case was made by Captain Tillman to General MacArthur, commanding the Department of the Lakes at Chicago. The case is of interest in that the officers at the post, according to the local papers, are acting in strict accordance with general orders from the Secretary of War and refusing to surrender the soldier to the civil authorities. In accordance with the order based upon the decision in the Grafton case, Gillette will be tried by court-martial instead of by a civil court, and as he cannot be twice placed in jeopardy of his life, if he is acquitted by the court-martial that will end his responsibility. The fact that the unfortunate victim of the accident was a Canadian citizen does not in any way affect the case because the accident happened on the American side of the line.

The 57th Company of Coast Artillery, which has been on duty at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Aug. 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

A new design of cord for holding the Service hat on the head was received, and as it is patented, and as its merits were not deemed sufficient to justify its cost, its adoption was not approved.

A new method of attaching the rifle scabbard to the saddle, submitted by Captain Romeyn, 2d Cav., having been favorably reported on by the Cavalry Board, orders were given that further test be made.

School of musketry established in the Pacific Division: The question was raised as to the supervision of this school since the discontinuance of divisions. Directions were given that the commanding general, Department of California, be charged with the same control as heretofore devolved on the division commander.

Conditions for transfer of officers to the Field Artillery: The question arose as to what conditions, if any, should be imposed on the transfer of officers to the Field Artillery from other arms. It was decided that no examination be prescribed for second lieutenants, but that first lieutenants be examined in those subjects prescribed for promotion examination of second lieutenants in the Field Artillery which are additional to the subjects prescribed for promotion examination of second lieutenants in the applicant's arm of the Service.

Amendment of Army Regulation No. 153: The Paymaster General requested amendment of this paragraph so as to provide that notification to the Paymaster in cases of men discharged under Army Regulation No. 138 shall be sent as soon as practicable. This was approved.

Settlements of deserters' clothing accounts: Question having arisen as to the proper method of settling such accounts, Army Regulation No. 1173 was ordered to be amended so as to make clear the proper procedure.

Allowance of oil under Army Regulation No. 1067: Question arose whether an officer is entitled to draw oil as part of his light allowance when his quarters are lighted by electricity. The reply was made in the negative.

Increased pay as expert rifleman: Question arose as to whether a man who qualified as expert rifleman in 1904, and as sharpshooter in 1905, is entitled to a hold-over classification as expert rifleman till close of 1907. Decision in the affirmative was made.

TARGET COMPETITIONS.

The rifle and pistol competitions in the various parts of the country will begin next Monday, July 29. The Atlantic competition will be held at Fort Niagara, N.Y.; the Northern at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; the Pacific at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and the Southwestern at Leon Springs, Miss. The Army competition will occur at Fort Sheridan, beginning Aug. 12. Each pistol competition will be held at the same place where the rifle trial takes place and immediately after it. The preliminary tests must be held and concluded so as to allow winners to reach Fort Sheridan by Aug. 8, to make ready for the Army competition there. The pistol competitors will have until Aug. 13 to get there. The winning team at Sheridan will be allowed until Aug. 23 to get to Camp Perry, Port Clinton, O., to enter the competition there in the national pistol matches and the rifle matches under the auspices of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. Enlisted men going to these various meets will be allowed twenty days' furlough on their return to their posts.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Gen. Staff, writes us from Camp Perry, Ohio: "I expect to remain here until the big shoot is over, and in fact until about Sept. 15. The Preliminary All-America is to be shot here early in September. This is perhaps destined to be the greatest range in America, if not in the entire world. Every range has fifty targets, the ground is as smooth as a billiard table, firing is north, into the lake, breezes cool and refreshing, nights always bracing. No mosquitoes, fine lake water, and easy of access. The L. S. & M. S. has run a spur

into the camp from La Carne, thirty miles east of Toledo, and eighteen miles west of Sandusky. Put-in-Bay Island lies opposite us, twelve miles across the water. Several teams can fire on each range at the same time, thus avoiding delays and alleged discriminations. Four regiments of Infantry, Ohio troops, have been here the past three weeks. Two more regiments come to-morrow. It is expected there will be between eight hundred and one thousand competitors, coaches, spotters, etc., here in August. Two battalions of Regular Infantry have been ordered here, also the 8th Infantry, Ohio Guard, and one company of the 2d Regiment, for duty as range officers, scorers, etc. The Ohio team has been practising here for some days, and makes few hits outside the bull. A string of 48, 49 and 50 is quite frequent. The new club house of the Ohio National Guard Association is nearing completion. They own fourteen acres just outside the State grounds, and the club house fronts the lake towards Put-in-Bay—a beautiful view. Each regiment in the Ohio Guard has the privilege of furnishing one of the sleeping rooms, of which there are nineteen. The elegant furniture donated by the 2d Regiment is already on the way and is destined for what is known as the Governor's Room. Governor Harris is expected here to occupy it early in August. The prodigious amount of work which has been done here in the past year, including the installation of a water and sewer system, electric plant, barracks and general mess building, ice house, executive office, etc., reflect great credit on General Critchfield, and his hard working assistant, Colonel Miller.

In the approaching rifle and pistol competitions at Camp Perry a record is to be kept of the efficiency of the ammunition supplied to the competitors. In fact, there is to be a competition in ammunition as well as in marksmanship. The government furnishes all ammunition and requires that it should all be service or machine made ammunition. There were many requests from those who expected to compete that a certain firm should be given a contract for ammunition for the reason that it was commonly stated that their ammunition was all hand-made, but the firm in question declined to bid for hand-made ammunition at the prices paid for machine-made ammunition. The teams participating at Camp Perry will be furnished three different makes and will be all allowed their choice. No competitor will be allowed to furnish his own ammunition and a strict watch will be maintained in this respect.

Arrangements are being made for the 23d Infantry to have its record practice on the Waller range near Williamsburg, about forty miles from Camp Capt. John Smith, Jamestown Exposition. Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., has generously offered the use of the range, which is his personal property, temporarily leased for the use of the Marine Corps to the 23d Infantry for this prescribed course of small arms firing, and General Grant favors having the entire regiment proceed by battalions for a period of twenty days at a time to the Waller range, until all have received the necessary course of instruction and record practice.

SUPERIOR TARGET PRACTICE RECOGNIZED.

The Navy Department has enlarged the scope of its ceremony of commendation for excellence at target practice this year by sending letters of appreciation to the executive officers of winning ships as well as to those officers immediately in command and those directly responsible for the work done. The following general letters have been sent to each of the officers named:

July 22, 1907.

Sir: 1. The Bureau is pleased to note that the 13-inch turret (or guns of the division) under your command, U.S.S. —, at the record target practice of 1907, attained a high final merit.

2. The Bureau therefore commends the zeal and ability displayed in the discharge of your duties as a turret (or division) officer.

3. A copy of this letter has been placed on file with your record at the Navy Department.

Very respectfully,

W. H. BROWNSON, Chief Bureau of Navigation.

Mid. H. A. Orr, U.S.S. Barry; Ens. A. C. Stott, Jr., Kearsarge; Lieut. F. Martin, Indiana; Ens. L. Cresap, Indiana; Ens. W. L. Lightie, Kentucky; Mid. M. E. Manly, Kearsarge; Mid. H. L. Pence, Maryland; Ens. L. C. Farley, Maryland; Ens. C. E. Brillhart, Maryland; Ens. A. W. Sears, Illinois; Lieut. J. O. Fisher, Kentucky; Ens. W. S. McClintic, Maryland; Ens. F. A. Todd, Colorado; 1st Lieut. S. Williams, U.S.M.C., Pennsylvania; Mid. R. Wilson, Pennsylvania; Ens. A. G. Caffee, Boston; Lieut. H. T. Winston, Charleston; Mid. N. H. Goss, Charleston; Lieut. J. J. Hannigan, Boston; Mid. W. L. Calhoun, Chattanooga; Ens. R. B. Coffey, Raleigh; Ens. R. W. Kessler, Raleigh; Mid. H. F. Glover, Charleston; Mid. E. Durr, Yorktown; Mid. J. E. Pond, Princeton; Ens. M. S. Davis, Paul Jones; Capt. S. A. W. Patterson, U.S.M.C., Kentucky; Ens. G. W. Haines, Kearsarge; Ens. B. K. Johnson, Alabama; Lieut. J. H. Furse, Illinois; Ens. T. F. Caldwell, Colorado; Ens. A. F. Carter, West Virginia; Mid. W. L. Friedell, Kentucky; Lieut. R. Wallace, Missouri; Lieut. F. D. Berrien, Missouri; Ens. C. H. Bullock, Illinois; Mid. R. C. Smith, Kearsarge; Lieut. J. F. Green, Indiana; Mid. W. E. Madden, Maryland; Capt. J. S. Turill, U.S.M.C., Missouri; Mid. N. M. Smith, Colorado; Capt. A. S. Williams, U.S.M.C., Illinois; Ens. S. C. Hooper, Chicago; Ens. L. H. Lacy, Charleston; Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum, Charleston; Mid. W. F. Jacobs, Chattanooga; Mid. A. J. Chantry, Raleigh; Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld, Chicago; Mid. J. H. Collins, Charleston; Mid. F. N. Eklund, Boston; Mid. C. S. Graves, Princeton; Ens. J. Rodgers, Hull; Ens. C. S. Kerrick, Preble.

July 20, 1907.

Sir: 1. The Department forwards herewith for your information a copy of a letter dated June 28, 1907, addressed to the commanding officer of the U.S.S. —, transmitting the trophy for Excellence in Naval Gunnery won by that vessel at the annual record target practice of 1907.

2. In forwarding this copy the Department commends your general direction of the gunnery training of the personnel which has produced the gratifying results indicated by the score made by the vessel of which you were executive officer.

3. A copy of this letter and the enclosure has been placed on file with your record at the Navy Department.

Very respectfully,

T. H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary.

Trophy winners, executive officers—Illinois, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Gilmer; Boston, Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand; Princeton, Lieut. C. A. Abele.

July 20, 1907.

Sir: 1. The Department takes pleasure in informing you that the U.S.S. —, of which you were executive officer, attained a final merit on the record target practice of 1907 in excess of eighty-five per cent. of the final merit of the win-

ning vessel in her class. The Department commends your general direction of the gunnery training of the personnel which has produced the gratifying results indicated by the score made by the vessel of which you were executive officer.

2. A copy of this letter has been placed on file with your record at the Navy Department.

Very respectfully,

T. H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary.

Eighty-five percents: Executive officers—Kearsarge, Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Belknap; Kentucky, Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Fletcher; Raleigh, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Bush; Chicago, A. P. Niblack, commander; Charleston, Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Russel; Yorktown, Lieut. Comdr. George R. Slocum.

SUBMARINE FOG SIGNALS.

A contract was made the past week with the Submarine Signal Company of Boston for the equipment of a large number of vessels of the Navy with submarine fog warning signals. The appliances of this company have been in use for two years on the Maine experimentally and with uniformly good results. These signal appliances have been installed on the Connecticut, Mayflower and the Dolphin and will as rapidly as practicable be placed on the Virginia and Ohio, the torpedo-boat destroyers Whipple, Lawrence, Hopkins, Hull, Stewart and Worden. They will also be installed on the colliers Ajax, Brutus, Caesar, Nero, Hannibal, Leonidas, Marcellus, Abarenda and Sterling. The signals have been put on the colliers because they run on schedule and separately and like the Army transport service maintain something like a regular service. The apparatus will be provided for flagships in each battleship fleet. The Mayflower and Dolphin are engaged in a great deal of coast work and independently of fleet relations, thus having a distinct need of them. The apparatus provided will give warning at a distance of five or six miles in fog of a dangerous shore. It consists of a telephone diaphragm suspended in a tank on each bow of the vessel, from which wires run to transmitters on the bridge. Under the proposed system the lights all along the coast are to ring fog bells suspended under water, the sound traveling with greater distinctness and further than it does in the air, the vibrations being communicated to the telephone receivers in the tanks on the ship. The officer on the bridge can tell which telephone sounds the louder and thus is able to determine in which direction the bell is situated. By heading toward the direction from which the sound comes, and noting the evenness of the sound in the two telephones he is able to verify his warning as to direction. The aggregate cost of the installation under the contract just made is \$35,000.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Writing of conditions in the French army, "C. I. B.," a Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune, says that recent acts of open mutiny have aroused grave apprehension. In several battalions of infantry men deserted their barracks in sympathy with their kinsfolk among the revolting wine growers of the south of France. The law providing for the premature liberation of the conscription classes of 1903 and 1904, which will reduce in the course of the present summer the effective force to-day serving with the colors from 550,000 men to 440,000 men, and after Sept. 25 will cause a further diminution to 320,000 men, is considered by military experts like General Langlois and General de Négrier as a partial disarmament. Between now and next October the number of men in an infantry company will be reduced to sixty non-commissioned officers and men, and most of the cavalry squadrons will consist of only thirty men. Critics dwell upon the acts contrary to discipline by the men, the alleged disunion and lack of esprit de corps among the officers and the effects of the socialist anti-militarist propaganda.

On the other hand, Prime Minister Clemenceau and General Picquart, Minister of War, maintain that the French army is now fully as efficient and formidable as it ever was. They say that the army now for the first time since the levies of the first republic has become thoroughly democratized, and hold that the reduction of the term of service to two years is a strength rather than a weakness, for it imparts military instruction with greater rapidity among the people. The violent and partisan depreciations of the French army are by no means shared by professional observers who enjoy the best opportunities for knowing its true qualities.

The infantryman is intelligent, quick, critical and often of a social position superior to his officer. He is not a mere machine, but is a thinker, of the same type as was the volunteer soldier of the Northern armies in our Civil War. The recent instances of indiscipline were due, not to anti-militarism, but to the fact that the soldiers were recruited from the disaffected region. Nowhere are there any serious signs of lack of patriotism or distaste for military duty. That the French have lost nothing of their old dash and impetuosity was the unanimous opinion of the foreign military attachés during the last autumn maneuvers. The French infantryman can cover longer distances on the march than any soldier in Europe, notwithstanding the fact that he is loaded up with a weight of more than sixty pounds.

A measure is now being enforced that can scarcely fail to have an immense effect in adding to the fighting strength of France. Three ministerial decrees make rifle shooting obligatory in all the French lycées and colleges, and military instruction is even to be introduced into the primary schools, one of the most important military reforms ever undertaken in France. The French have been quick to profit by the lessons of the Boer War and the operations in Manchuria. A few years ago the French depended upon widely extended firing lines covering the whole field of attack. This is now completely changed, and we find offensive action assumed by groups of varying density, who take every advantage of cover and keep in touch by thin lines of skirmishers. Hitherto it was the companies that was the fighting unit. To-day it is the section. The infantry, like the artillery, practise the "rafales," or gust fire, a sudden, brief, vicious and violent outburst concentrated upon the objective of the attack. The French army has the enormous advantage of possessing what all competent observers describe as the best field artillery in Europe. Technical critics declare that the breech action of the 75 mm. quick-firing gun fulfils the most optimistic expectations. The rapidity and accuracy of the French artillery fire are astonishing. The supply of ammunition in the field is much larger than is the case with the German or the British batteries.

The morale of the army is sound, in spite of the propaganda of the socialist labor unions. Isolated and local instances of insubordination have been exaggerated. France to-day is better armed and equipped for war than

ever before. She has the advantage of having in General Picquart a war minister who, in spite of his bitter enemies, enjoys the implicit confidence of the army, and whose capacity and judgment are universally recognized.

It is reported that General Delacroix will succeed General Hagron as commander-in-chief of the French army in case of war. Gen. Charles L. Tremean, commander of the 6th Army Corps, has been appointed simply to take General Hagron's place on the general staff. A Paris despatch to the Baltimore American says: "While there is universal recognition that General Delacroix is the most brilliant officer in the army, General Hagron's retirement as an open protest against the wisdom of the new two-year service law and the discharge of the conscripts of 1903-04 has created a sensation. The anti-government papers, especially the reactionary organs, think that the country should heed the warning, as it shows, they say, that the present socialistic regime is willing to sacrifice even the interests of national defense for political capital. The Independent Conservative papers, such as the Journal des Debats and the Temps also severely criticize the cabinet for supporting laws which reduce the army to the danger point. The socialistic organs, however, express no regret." Another Paris despatch, to the New York Sun, says that while it has not been officially given out and has even been denied, it can be stated that Generals Metzinger and Michal have resigned, following General Hagron's example. They are aged 65 and 62 years, respectively. It is understood that the government will replace them by younger men. There is excellent authority for saying that every member of the Supreme Council of War has sent in his resignation as a protest against the action of Parliament in making two years' service retroactive, although, according to the law as passed, the first to benefit ought to have been the class of 1906. The government is unwilling to disturb the people by letting the wholesale resignations be known. It intends to publish them by degrees, filling the vacancies as fast as the resignations are made public.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The system of naval training in Germany is about to undergo a certain change, more especially in regard to men and petty officers. For the latter the course at Friedrichsort is to be prolonged, and the old vessels which navigated under sail, with steam as an auxiliary, are to be replaced ultimately by more modern ships. Henceforth the arrival of the men for training will be in autumn instead of spring. In the first six months there will be general training, in the second and third the men will be embarked in the training vessels, and in the fourth there will be special gunnery training and drill on shore, apparently in association with the army.

The United States coast and geodetic survey service steamer Explorer is nearing the end of her long voyage from Baltimore to Seattle, Wash., by way of Cape Horn. She arrived at San Diego, Cal., July 7, and sailed from that port for San Francisco, her next port of call, and her last stop before reaching Seattle, her destination, the latter part of this month. The Explorer is to be used in survey work and explorations on the north Pacific coast, and it is very doubtful if she will ever be seen in Atlantic waters again. The coast survey service steamer Bache is on her way to the Georges banks, off the coast of Massachusetts, and will spend several weeks there making soundings over these shoals and gathering data regarding them for use in new information which will be issued for the guidance of mariners. From the Georges the Bache will go to the Maine coast for several weeks' work. The steamer Hydrographer, of the coast survey service, is at work about the mouths of the Mississippi river locating shoals and making surveys. The steamer will remain at work in the Gulf for several months before returning to the Chesapeake.

The gunboat Don Juan de Austria, which Admiral Dewey captured from the Spanish at the battle of Manila Bay, has been turned over to the Michigan naval militia at Portsmouth, N.H. The vessel will be taken up the St. Lawrence River and through the Welland canal to Houghton, on the upper Michigan peninsula, which is to be her station. The converted yacht Huntress, with a displacement of eighty-two tons, has been assigned to the use of the Missouri naval militia. The vessel has been turned over to the commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, where necessary repairs are to be made. A crew from the state militia will take the vessel around the Atlantic coast to the Gulf of Mexico and up the Mississippi River.

The U.S.S. Dolphin has been assigned to the use of the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs who will visit the various naval stations and yards along the Atlantic coast this summer. The trip will begin on Aug. 20 and will extend from Portsmouth, N.H., to Savannah and perhaps to Key West and the Pensacola Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser, U.S.N., engineer officer on the U.S.S. Washington, is experimenting with a new device for wireless telegraphy. If successful it will show from exactly what direction a message is coming, which is a very important feature of the service. When the Washington arrives at New York it is understood that some work and repairs will be done on her, such as putting in submerged torpedo tubes and moving the after winches further from the muzzles of the guns, so that the concussion will not put them out of business.

The U.S.S. Lawrence was placed in commission at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., on July 23, 1907, and assigned to the Second Torpedo Flotilla.

The U.S. submarine boats Cuttlefish and the Octopus, accomplished some remarkable torpedo firing during their official trials at Newport, R.I., July 22. The range was in Coddington Cove, and the target 300 feet wide. The Cuttlefish ran eight miles submerged, fired her first shot at a range of 1,000 yards, reloaded while under way and fired three shots. Two were bull's-eyes. The Octopus fired four torpedoes at a range of 800 yards. Three pierced the target in the middle and the fourth stopped about one hundred yards short of the target. Its direction was perfect, however, and had it been fully charged it would have made a bull's-eye.

As the one bid received for the construction of a single screw steel hull tug for the Revenue Cutter Service exceeded the amount appropriated for the vessel, no award was made and new bids will be asked for. Revenue cutter No. 18, now building in the harbor at New London, Conn., will be a handsome sea-going ship 152 feet long over all and 139 feet 6 inches between perpendiculars and will have a molded beam of 29 feet. Its depth will be 16 feet 4 inches and its displacement 722 tons, with 165 tons of coal and 6,085 gallons of water aboard and ready for sea.

The Massachusetts nautical training schoolship Enterprise sailed out of Boston harbor July 25 for her annual

summer cruise, which this year is to Mediterranean ports and the Azores. When the ship sailed she lacked twelve of her complement of cadets, who were discharged for insubordination, and had on board a new steward and an additional baker, as a result of investigations following the complaint of cadets about the quality of the food furnished them.

The Council of Maritime War, sitting at Brest, has decided by a vote of five to two that Commandant Barbin was guilty of culpable incapacity in losing the French cruiser Jean Bart, which was wrecked off the northwest coast of Africa last February. It has deprived him of command for three years.

Capt. Albert R. Couden, U.S.N. (designated by the Secretary of the Navy), is detailed as a member of the board for the purpose of considering the relative merits of the Crozier-Brown wire-wound guns, vice Professor of Mathematics Philip R. Alger, U.S.N., relieved.

What constitutes thorough preparedness for naval war is the subject of an interesting article in the British Navy League Journal, the author of which specifies the following as the conditions required of a British fleet "instantly ready for war": Force amply sufficient, allowing for the fact that the enemy will almost certainly have the initiative, to be composed of ships under the personal command and control of the commander prior to hostilities in such a condition that they can move out and fight on the shortest notice; the ships to be kept concentrated, thus avoiding any risk of defeat in detail. The training of the force to be carried out in such a manner that the tactics and shooting will be equal to the demand placed upon them in battle. The officers to be penetrated with the ideas and plans of the commander-in-chief, so that they can display initiative, which is out of the question when captains are not familiar with the intentions of their admiral. When ships are withdrawn for refit or docking those units to be replaced, so that the fleet can be in readiness for instant action. The author continues: "A good example of an instantly ready fleet to-day in Europe is the German High Sea Fleet. The admirals commanding it, Prince Henry of Prussia, has under his inspection practically the entire naval force of Germany. As this fleet will be reconstituted for the autumn maneuvers, it will consist of sixteen battleships of two types, eight of each; four armored cruisers; eight small cruisers and forty or fifty destroyers, all fully manned. It will have available as a reserve, which can be called up at short notice, but which is not fully manned, four old battleships, eight small battleships of antiquated type, two relatively modern battleships, three armored cruisers, eight protected cruisers, and sixty destroyers and torpedoboats. The units of the High Sea Fleet are kept as far as possible concentrated, and are constantly maneuvering in company. The other units occasionally go to sea, and in time of peace have reduced crews. It will be observed that Prince Henry's main fleet is complete in all particulars. It is not composed of battleships and of cruisers alone, but has with it a proportion of torpedo craft. It is thus in a condition to strike at once and to use its force to the utmost."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

First Squadron.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard Wainwright. In the North river, New York city. Send mail to New York.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.
Send mail for ships of Division to New York city.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Seaton Schroeder. In the North river, New York city.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. In the North river, New York city.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. In the North river, New York city.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. In the North river, New York city.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commander.

Third Division.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis.) Capt. Samuel P. Conly. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winalow. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Lewis C. Heilner. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. Arrived July 24 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Fifth Division.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Oulver. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
PRAIRIE, C.G., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in

care of P.M., N.Y. city. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahs ordered to command.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division, except Marietta, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DIXIE, C.G., 8 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Havana, Cuba.
DUBUQUE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At New Orleans, La. Address there.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. Arrived July 21 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. Placed in commission July 23.
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. Arrived July 25 at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived July 21 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail for flotilla to the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
STRINGHAM, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
SHUBRIK, T.B. Lieut. Harold E. Cook. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
THORNTON, T.B. Ensign Charles H. Blakeley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. George W. Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Philadelphia, Pa.
ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Secombe, master. At the navy yard, New York.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. Joseph T. Rodgers, master. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Philadelphia, Pa.
YANTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for entire fleet in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. John B. Milton. At Chefoo, China.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. At Chefoo, China.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. At Chefoo, China.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Aaron Ward. At Chefoo, China.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy O. Smith. At Chefoo, China.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Ben W. Hodges. Arrived July 15 at Chefoo, China.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. Arrived July 24 at Singapore, Strait Settlements, en route Manila.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. Arrived July 24 at Singapore, Strait Settlements, en route Manila.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived July 22 at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gore. At La Union, San Salvador.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. Sailed July 23 from Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan for Valparaiso, Chili. Following is remainder of itinerary of the St. Louis while en route to the Pacific coast: Arrive Valparaiso, July 28; leave Aug. 4; arrive Callao Aug. 8; leave Aug. 15; arrive Acapulco Aug. 22, leave Aug. 26; arrive San Francisco Sept. 1.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John G. Quimby. Arrived July 20 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. George H. Peters. Arrived July 18 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Comdr. James H. Glennon ordered to command. At Acapulco, San Salvador.

Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Third Squadron.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.
RAINBOW, 6 guns. Lieut. William S. Whitted. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Shanghai, China.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. Arrived July 22 at Chefoo, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Shanghai, China.

Sixth Division.

ARAYAT, G., 2 guns. Ensign George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PANAY, G., 5 guns. Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 1 gun. Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Hong Kong, China.
QUIROS, 2 guns. Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill. Cruising on the Yang-tse river, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. At Chefoo, China.

Coast Defense.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. In reserve at the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. In ordinary, at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign David Lyons. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Thomas Adams, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Chefoo, China.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Chefoo, China.
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At La Union, San Salvador.
JUSTIN (collier). Ordered placed in commission at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark, retired. En route from the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, for New York via the Suez Canal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Adams arrived July 24 at Tandjongprik, Dutch East Indies. Is expected to reach New York about Nov. 1.
AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Ordered out of commission.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Frank McCommon. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.
BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. Arrived July 19 at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Phelps. Ordered to command. Ordered placed in commission Aug. 1 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
DELPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. Arrived July 22 at Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
HARTFORD, C., 9 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Placed in reserve July 19.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is in reserve.
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Norfolk, Va.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
MANTONOMOHI, M. Chief Btsn. Eugene M. Isaacs. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson ordered to command.
PEORIA, Btsn. Harold Olsen. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
SEVERN, Lieut. Comdr. Herbert G. Gates. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
STANDISH (tug). Lieut. Wilbert Smith. Sailed July 25 from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for New London, Conn. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SYLPH, O.G. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y. Address there.
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.
WASP, C.G., 2 guns. Chief Btsn. John S. Croghan. Arrived July 21 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Duluth, Minn. Address there.

Naval Academy Practice Squadron.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city, for all vessels during entire cruise. The itinerary of cruise follows: June 28 to Aug. 20, cruise in the neighborhood of New London (arrive Bath, Me., about Aug. 5; leave Bath, Me., about Aug. 12; arrive New London about Aug. 14); Aug. 20, leave New London, Conn., for Hampton Roads; Aug. 22, arrive Hampton Roads; Aug. 25, leave Hampton Roads; Aug. 25, arrive at mouth of Potomac; Aug. 31, arrive at Annapolis, Md.; midshipmen disembark.
Note.—While in the vicinity of New London, ships visit in rotation, torpedo station, Newport, R.I. During week ending Aug. 31, first class visit proving ground at Indian Head, and gun factory, Washington. Ships coal, as necessary, at Newport News, and at coaling station, Narragansett Bay and New London, Conn.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. At New London, Conn.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At New London, Conn.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At New London, Conn.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At New London, Conn.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.
Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Stockton). Sailed July 25 from Brest, France, for New York city.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Theodor Porter. Sailed July 25 from Brest, France, for New York city.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.
Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
PORPOISE, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
SHARK, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
PLUNGER, Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.
In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson. At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboats Ericson, Foote, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Blakely, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly and Wilkes; destroyers Macdonough and Trustin, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of flotilla.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 STILETTO (torpedoboot). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Joseph R. De-
 frees. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 FISH HAWK. Lieut. Joseph L. Hileman. At Woods Hole, Mass. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ANNAPOLIS, G., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 HANCOCK (transport receivingship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 LANCASTER, C., 8 guns, R.S. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
 MONONGAHELA (storeship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 PENSACOLA, R.S. Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receivingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.
 RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 SOUTHERY (prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
 SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Comdr. Templeton M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
 WABASH, R.S. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

William F. Low, retired. Left Boston July 25 for summer cruise, and from Aug. 1 until about the middle of September the Enterprise will be in Long Island Sound and on the Massachusetts coast; from Sept. 15 until about Oct. 15 the ship will be in the vicinity of Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. On her annual cruise. She will sail from Madeira Islands for the voyage home about Aug. 1.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city.
 Alert, San Francisco, Cal.
 Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
 Dorcas, Chicago, Ill.
 Florida, New Haven, Conn.
 Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
 Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
 Granite State, New York city.
 Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Huntress, Camden, N.J.
 Inca, Fall River, Mass.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.
 Active, San Francisco, Cal.
 Alice, Norfolk, Va.
 Apache, New York.
 Chickasaw, New York.
 Choctaw, Washington.
 Florida, Norfolk, Va.
 Housatonic, Honolulu.
 Iwawa, Boston, Mass.
 Massachusetts, Key West, Fla.
 Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
 Modoc, League Island, Pa.
 Narcoeta, New York.
 Nesicoot, Portsmouth, N.H.
 Osceola, Guantanamo, Cuba.
 Paines, Newport, R.I.
 Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.
 Penobscot, Norfolk, Va.
 Pentucket, New York.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Baltimore, at New York.
 Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.
 Boston, at Puget Sound.
 Boxer, at Newport.
 Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
 Celtic, at Boston, Mass.
 Constitution, at Boston.
 Graven, at Newport.
 Culgoa, at New York.
 Dahlgren, at Newport.
 Columbia, at League Island.
 Detroit, at Boston.
 Don Juan de Austria, at Portsmouth, N.H.
 Eagle, at Norfolk.
 Fortune, at Mare Island.
 Frolic, at Cavite.
 General Alava, at Cavite.
 Gloucester, at Pensacola.
 Goldborough, at Puget Sound.
 Grampus, Mare Island, Cal.
 Hist, Newport, R.I.
 Hornet, at Norfolk.
 Isla de Luzon, at Pensacola.
 Justa, at Cavite.
 Kalashin, at League Isl.
 Lawrence, at Newport.
 McKee, at Pensacola.
 Machias, at Pensacola.
 Maclia, at Mare Island, Cal.
 Marblehead, at Mare Island.
 Mariveles, at Cavite.
 Massachusetts, at New York.
 Mindoro, at Cavite.
 Minneapolis, at League Isl.
 Montgomery, at League Isl.
 Morris, at Newport.
 Nashville, at Boston.
 New Orleans, at Mare Isl.
 Newport, at Portsmouth, N.H.
 New York, at Boston.
 Nipsic, at Puget Sound.
 Oregon, at Puget Sound.
 Panther, at League Island.
 Pampanga, at Cavite.
 Paul Jones, at Mare Island.
 Petrol, at Mare Island.
 Pike, Mare Island, Cal.
 Princeton, at Puget Sound.
 Ranger, at Cavite.
 Relief, at Mare Island.
 Restless, at Norfolk.
 Rowan, at Puget Sound.
 Samar, at Cavite.
 San Francisco, at Norfolk.
 Siren, at Norfolk.
 Solace, at Mare Island.
 Sylvia, at New York.
 Talbot, at Annapolis.
 Terror, at League Island.
 Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.
 Vicksburg, at Mare Island.
 Vixen, at Pensacola.
 Wheeling, at Puget Sound.
 Wisconsin, at Puget Sound.
 Wyoming, at Mare Island.
 Yankee, at Portsmouth, N.H.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 19.—Lieut. J. J. Hannigan to the Albany.
 Paymr. T. J. Arms to the navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty as pay officer of that yard, July 31, 1907.
 Paymr. E. F. Hall orders to the navy yard, League Island, Pa., revoked; completion settlement accounts Indiana, to Newport, R.I., special temporary duty; thence to Washington, D.C., temporary duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department.
 Asst. Paymr. J. P. O'Mara detached duty on Hull; to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., in charge accounts of vessels of the Second Torpedo Flotilla at that yard.
 Asst. Paymr. W. S. Zane detached duty Hopkins, etc.; to Iowa, July 31, 1907.

Pharm. P. J. Waldner to the U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

JULY 20.—Comdr. H. B. Wilson commissioned a commander in the Navy from July 12, 1907.

Lieut. C. F. Kempff detached duty navy yard, Cal., etc., Aug. 1, 1907; to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 15, 1907.

Med. Philadelphus, Pa., Aug. 5, 1907.

Pharm. J. H. McGuigan when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Port Royal, S.C.

JULY 21.—SUNDAY.

JULY 22.—Comdrs. L. S. Van Duser, W. W. Buchanan and W. J. Maxwell commissioned commanders from July 1, 1907.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Shoemaker to duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Aug. 1, 1907.

P.A. Surg. W. S. Hoen detached duty Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to California when commissioned.

P.A. Surg. J. W. Backus detached duty Amphitrite when out of commission and granted leave one month.

P.A. Surg. F. M. Munson detached duty U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Philadelphia and additional duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Kelley detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Constellation and additional duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Paymr. G. Brown, jr., orders to the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., revoked, await orders.

Asst. Paymr. G. P. Shamer detached duty connection Almirante Bay Survey Expedition, etc.; to duty as assistant to the officer in charge of disbursements on account of vouchers, Navy Pay Office, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. Ck. W. N. Dunlap appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty on Iowa, revoked.

JULY 23.—Comdr. H. W. Jones, retired, detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., Aug. 31, 1907; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Pollock detached duty on Alabama; to home and await orders.

Lieut. Comdr. T. P. Magruder detached duty on Iowa; to the Alabama as navigator.

Lieut. L. Brooks, jr., detached duty on Virginia; to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for special temporary duty.

Midshipman C. L. Wright detached duty on Ohio; to the Georgia.

Asst. Surg. W. G. Steadman, jr., to the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. M. Donelson to the Stringham.

Asst. Surg. E. P. Huff to the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Asst. Surg. M. C. Baker to the Midway Islands.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Dollard to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. E. E. Curtis to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. D. H. Casto to the Navy Recruiting Station, Indianapolis, Ind.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Smith to the Navy Recruiting Station, Omaha, Neb.

Btsn. J. Glass to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

War. Mach. G. Williams detached duty on Kentucky; to home and leave thirty days.

War. Mach. F. J. M. Farduhn detached duty on Indiana; to Kentucky.

JULY 24.—Rear Admiral A. R. Couden commissioned a rear admiral from July 22, 1907.

Comdr. W. S. Smith commissioned a commander from July 1, 1907.

Comdr. J. A. Hoogewerf commissioned a commander from July 6, 1907.

Comdr. E. E. Capehart commissioned a commander from July 8, 1907.

Lieut. Comdrs. D. F. Sellers, C. Wells and R. McLean commissioned lieutenant commanders in the Navy from July 1, 1907.

Lieut. Comdr. R. K. Crank detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc., Aug. 25, 1907; to the Office of Naval Intelligence, Mills building, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. J. B. Gilmer detached duty on Missouri; to home and await orders.

Lieut. R. Henderson to the Missouri as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. C. W. Forman to the U.S. Naval Hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo., Aug. 1, 1907, for treatment.

Midshipman E. F. Clement detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to home and await orders.

Surg. J. A. Murphy commissioned a surgeon in the Navy from March 20, 1907.

Surg. M. K. Johnson detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to the Naval Station, Charleston, S.C.

Surg. S. G. Evans detached duty Naval Station, Charleston, S.C., etc.; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Surg. J. F. Murphy detached duty on Scorpion; to the Naval Station, Culebra, W.I.

P.A. Surg. J. H. Holloway detached duty on Indiana; to duty with marines at Camp Columbia, Cuba, sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about Aug. 3, 1907.

P.A. Surg. W. H. Rennie detached duty on Wasp; to the Kentucky.

P.A. Surg. R. G. Heiner detached duty with marines at Camp Adolphus, Harrington, Va., etc.; to the Wasp.

Asst. Surg. W. A. Angwin detached duty with marines at Camp Columbia, Cuba, etc.; to the Scorpion.

Asst. Surg. H. F. Hull detached duty Naval Station, Culebra, W.I., etc.; to home and await orders.

Asst. Surg. M. Boland to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. H. R. Hermes to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. J. L. Belknap detached duty on Kentucky; to duty with marines at Camp Adolphus, Harrington, Va.

Asst. Surg. L. W. McGuire to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

JULY 25.—Capt. T. S. Phelps from Mare Island Navy Yard; to command the California.

Capt. F. Nicholson from the Bureau of Navigation, July 31; to command Nebraska.

Comdr. J. M. Robinson from the Naval War College, Aug. 15; to command Independence.

Comdr. C. McK. Winslow to duty as assistant, Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. J. Halligan, jr., from Bureau of Ordnance, Sept. 15; to the Nebraska.

Chief Btsn. J. McGrath to naval hospital, Boston, for treatment.

Chief Btsn. J. J. Holden orders July 2 modified; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Chefoo, China, July 26, 1907.

Comdr. R. M. Hughes to naval station, Cavite.

Capt. A. W. Dodd to naval station, Cavite.

Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Bissett from Colorado; to naval station, Cavite.

Comdr. J. H. Sears to command Concord.

Midshipman K. Whiting from West Virginia; to the Concord.

Comdr. J. M. Helm from command of Galveston; to home.

Comdr. C. J. Boush from command Concord; to home.

Ensign F. A. Todd from Colorado to naval hospital, Yokohama.

Midshipman L. B. Bernheim from Maryland; to Chattanooga.

War. Mach. E. A. Blackwell from Galveston; to the Maryland.

JULY 20.—Capt. Ernest E. West granted leave from July 22 to Aug. 10, 1907, inclusive.

JULY 22.—Major Thomas C. Treadwell detached from command marines, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., upon reporting Col. Harry K. White, and to duty at Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York.

JULY 23.—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Turner proceed from Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to navy yard, League Island, Pa., for purpose of conducting marine detachment for duty aboard U.S.S. California from League Island to that vessel; detached from Marine Barracks, Mare Island, and to duty on board California in command marine detachment.

JULY 24.—2d Lieut. John H. Thompson detached from Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., and to duty at Marine Barracks at that station.

Capt. Herbert J. Hirschinger proceed from Havana, Cuba, to Newport News, Va., via first available transport and report arrival by telegraph, to brigadier general, commandant.

Capt. William C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., now at Camp Columbia, Havana, will stand relieved from duty in Cuba on July 23, 1907, and will sail from Havana on that date to Newport News, Va., thence to Washington, D.C. (July 17, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. William C. Powers, jr., U.S.M.C., now at Camp Columbia, Havana, will be relieved from duty at that station on July 15 and will proceed to Palmira, Santa Clara, reporting to the C.O., Co. E, 1st Provisional Regiment, U.S. M.C., thence to Hormiguero, where he will assume command of the detachment of the U.S. Marine Corps stationed thereat.

Relieving 2d Lieut. Henry S. Green, U.S.M.C., Lieutenant Green will proceed to Camp Columbia, Havana, to await the sailing of the transport to leave Havana July 23, 1907, and will proceed thereon to Newport News, Va., thence to League Island, Pa., for duty with the detachment of marines on board the U.S.S. Kansas. (July 10, A.C.P.)

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 1st Lieut. Presley M. Rixey, jr., U.S.M.C., to take effect about July 22, 1907. (July 11, A.C.P.)

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JULY 17.—Chief Engr. H. K. Spencer granted thirty days' extension of leave.

JULY 18.—Capt. J. C. Moore granted thirty days' extension sick leave.

Second Asst. Engr. J. W. Glover granted thirty days' extension sick leave.

Chief Engr. D. Mc. French granted twenty days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. W. A. O'Malley granted thirty days' extension leave.

JULY 19.—Chief Engr. L. T. Jones granted thirty days' extension sick leave.

JULY 20.—Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister ordered to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on official business.

Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on official business.

JULY 24.—1st Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, jr., granted thirty days' leave, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days.

Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore ordered to proceed to Red Bank, N.J., on inspection duty.

Surg. S. J. Call granted sick leave.

The United States Revenue Cutter Service training ship Itasca sailed from Baltimore on an extended cruise, which will last nearly two months, and during which several foreign ports will be visited. The Itasca has aboard the first and second classes of Revenue Service Cadets. The itinerary of the Itasca is as follows: Sail from Tompkinsville, N.Y., July 23; New London, Conn., July 26; Ponta Delgada, Azores Is., Aug. 2; Gibraltar, Aug. 16; Marseilles, France, Aug. 22; Naples, Italy, Aug. 28; Algiers, Algeria, Sept. 3; Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 10; St. Thomas, D.W.I., Sept. 16; arrive at Curtis Bay, Md., Oct. 3. The officers of the Itasca are: Capt. W. E. Reynolds, 1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, 2d Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, 2d Lieut. T. G. Crapster, 1st Asst. Engr. J. B. Turner, 1st Asst. Engr. L. C. Farwell and Asst. Surg. W. H. Frost. There are on board twenty-five cadets of the line and two cadet engineers.

A register of the officers and vessels of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, corrected to July 1, 1907, has been issued.

Capt. Worth G. Ross is chief of the division, Mr. Henry S. Merrill is assistant chief, 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Billard is aide to the chief, Capt. Daniel P. Foley is superintendent of construction and repair, and Chief Engr. Charles A. McAllister is engineer-in-chief.

The senior officers in each grade are the following: Capt. Frederick F. Munger, 1st Lieut. Ellsworth P. Berthoff, 2d Lieut. William J. Wheeler, 3d Lieut. George W. Kleinberg, Chief Engr. Richard Dally, 1st Asst. Engr. Albert C. Norman, 2d Asst. Jesse W. Glover and Constr. John Q. Walton. The surgeon is Dr. Samuel J. Call.

Cadet John F. McGowry stands No. 1 in the first class, and Cadet John F. McGowry stands No. 1 at the head of the second class.

Seniors among the warrant officers are the following: Master's Mate John Bradley, Boatswain George R. D'Orange, Gunner Samson Sunstone, Carpenter Valentine W. Paul, and Machinist H. J. Olsen. On the retired list the senior officers are as follows: Capt. Alfred B. Davis, 1st Lieut. Percy H. Breton, 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Benham, 2d Lieut. Robert Henderson, Chief Engr. Frank H. Pulsifer, 1st Asst. Engr. James T. Kelchert, 2d Asst. Engr. Orrick N. Turner.

The Department of Justice has directed that the Japanese arrested recently on two schooners by the cutter Manning near the seal island of St. Paul on the charge of illegal killing of seals in Behring Sea be taken to Valdez, Alaska, to be tried there in the United States Court, which convenes on July 29. The arrest of these men and the question involved in the seizure of the Japanese coasting vessels will be brought before Judge Wickersham, who presides over the Valdez court.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. Newport News, Va.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. G. C. Carmine. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. At San Francisco, Cal., repairing.

BOUTWELL—Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Fenger in charge. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Arundel Cove, Md., repairing.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., repairing.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Portsmouth, N.H.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. R. O. Crisp. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On practice cruise.

MCCULLOUGH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. On Alaska cruise.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. New York.

MANNING—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. On Alaska cruise.

MORAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PAMLICO—Arundel Cove, Md.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. On Alaska cruise.

RUSH—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. On Alaska cruise.

SEMINOLE—1st Lieut. Charles Batteries. Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. On Arctic cruise.

TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Capt. P. W. Thompson. At Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. E. P. Berthoff. Philadelphia, Pa.

NOT OPPOSED TO NEGRO TROOPS.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., July 22, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Many misleading statements have been made in the press of the country of late regarding the attitude of citizens of Oswego toward the quartering of colored troops at this post. Oswego, Watertown and Sacket Harbor have been represented as being aroused and indignant over the suggestion that the 24th Infantry would be stationed at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario upon their return from the Philippines. It was further reported that Congressman Charles L. Knapp of this district had gone to Washington at the behest of the angry and outraged citizens to demand that if any orders of the kind had been issued by the War Department they be rescinded. These false reports have been made the basis of extended editorial comment by various newspapers, none of which has been favorable to the people of the community in question.

The truth of the matter is, that when the first publication of the reported assignment of troops to this post and Madison Barracks did occasion some surprise and some unfavorable comment, there was no pronounced opposition and no public expression, at least not in Oswego. When the surprise wore off it was followed by a feeling that the government had a right to dispose of its troops as it saw fit and that so far as Oswego was concerned there would be no protest made. Quite on the other hand it was felt that a hearty spirit of acquiescence in the War Department's plans would be preferable. Congressman Knapp's visit to Washington, as understood here, was not made to protest or find fault, but to ascertain, if possible, the plans of the Department as to the garrisoning of the two posts in his district and the disposition of the 23d Infantry. It was known that the 9th Infantry was soon to return to this country from the Philippines and if consistent with the plans of the Department it was desired that this command be sent to Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario. The reason for this was that the 9th had for many years been stationed at these posts.

The 24th will be received in Oswego as all other United States troops have been received, with courtesy and consideration. From the record of the regiment at the front the colored soldiers must be all gallant fellows, utter strangers to fear. In discipline and behavior the command is said to compare favorably with any regiment in the Army. The experience of Oswego with the Regular troops has been that the men are quiet and well-behaved, a credit to themselves and to the Army. Similar behavior is expected from the negro troops, should they be ordered here. The fact that Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, former commandant at Fort Ontario, was until recently in command of the 24th is of local interest.

Oswego desires the officers and men of the Army to know that this city and her citizens make no distinctions in these matters of purely governmental control. The fine new post at Fort Ontario was built by the government for the use of its Army, and citizens feel that the War Department may send to the post whatever troops it may select, whether white, negro or Filipino.

CORRESPONDENT.

Commenting on the report that the residents in the vicinity of Madison Barracks object to the negroes, the Montana Daily Record says: "These New Yorkers do not know the Twenty-fourth, or they would not be credited with so much indignation. The regiment was stationed in Montana for several years, and two or three battalions were at Fort Harrison. Helena has had soldiers from a number of regiments at Fort Harrison and none have made a better record than the members of the Twenty-fourth. Helena had a slight prejudice against them before the colored troops came, but they had not been there a month before we were as well satisfied with the order that brought them to Harrison as were the people of Salt Lake when the same regiment was there. There never was a finer body of American officers than those of the 24th Infantry. Soldiers could not be more law-abiding than the members of the 24th, was the experience of Helena during the years that regiment was at Fort Harrison."

INFANTRY INCREASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Every time we annex a new island or try to extend our protecting aegis over the territory of some turbulent neighbor a hurry call for troops is made and our lack of sufficient Infantry becomes more and more painfully apparent. And, while these demands are increasing from year to year, our available strength is permitted to remain the same, or, in fact, is diminishing under the wasting and blighting effect of protracted tropical service. It is patent to everyone with half an eye that both our methods must be changed and our Infantry considerably increased. Our guard manual contemplates a reasonable number of nights in bed. Our schedule of tropical service will likewise have to be adjusted to a reasonable recuperative period home. If Congress fails to give us sufficient Infantry to meet this necessity, our hold on the Philippines and our protective occupation of Cuba will soon become a mere bluff. At one station in Cuba last spring the companies were so depleted that it required the remnants of five organizations to make up a single consolidated company large enough for drill. On one transport over 200 men came home for discharge, nearly forty per cent. of whom were non-commissioned officers. Our retired list is being loaded up with lieutenants and young captains broken down by Infantry recently told me that out of the past eight years his regiment had been in the tropics six and one-half years. The medical experts tell us, and our experience is abundantly proving, that such service cannot be endured by the white skinned races, and unless our officers and men are given a reasonable time to recuperate in a cooler climate before a return to the relaxing conditions of the tropics, they must inevitably become neurasthenic wrecks.

Then why blink at these facts or try to dodge the conclusion? Is it economy to steadily increase your pension roll and fill up your retired list with young men, destined to linger on in fair health, but unfit for military duty for thirty or forty years? We hear a good deal of these expensive times about the necessity for increase of pay and allowances, but these are merely incidental to the main proposition, which is more Infantry. And in getting more Infantry we should not be hampered or held

back by our brethren of the other arm. If our worn and battered field officers and senior Infantry captains have not earned the long delayed advancement which a modest and absolutely necessary increase of their arm would bring, then there is no merit in service, and our theories of *esprit de corps* are essentially false.

I have said that our methods must be changed, but this is administrative and will come—is bound to come very soon. Increase of pay is very desirable, especially for junior officers and enlisted men—but we greatly delude ourselves if we think that a few dollars addition to a private's pay will take the place of wise administration. I was much interested in the speech of Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich at the annual banquet of the Naval Academy Alumni Association. He manifestly appreciates the value of wise administration when he suggests that "ships might put to sea every Monday, spend the better portion of the week in tactics and evolutions upon a well matured plan and return to port on Friday for rest, recreation and replenishing of stores. Until next getting under way there should be practically a free gangway, and only an irreducible minimum of officers and men retained on board, just enough, in short, to care for the ship. If this scheme would not bring into our work an amazing and vitalizing realism, then cause has ceased to produce effect and human experience is vain."

What Admiral Goodrich so well says of the Navy applies with equal force to the Army. We have outgrown the Procrustean couch. Men do not all fit the same gauge. A rational, progressive system of instruction advancing from elementary principles and offering numerous opportunities for effort, and sufficient exemptions and rewards for excellence—this is what we must have if we expect to drive out the monotony and the dull grind of endless drill and aimless practice marches. I have said we must have a rational, progressive system. This is really redundant, for no system can be rational which is not progressive. And yet, amazing and incredible as it may seem, I have known of cases where recruits of less than a month's service were driven out in a new pair of shoes to make a practice march! It is like cramming a kindergarten infant with a Latin grammar! No wonder when the War Department discovers such things, that it feels compelled to centralize, and sometimes deprive post commanders of the direction of affairs. But a change is coming, and when it does come, supplemented by a reasonable increase of pay for the rank and file, we shall hear no more of discontent and desertion than we did in the years preceding the Spanish War.

Now, Mr. Editor, one more word in conclusion regarding this proposed increase of Infantry. I am not opposing the desires of the Cavalry to relieve the stagnation of promotion in their arm. We all know how it came about. We also recall the day when conditions were entirely the other way—when tottering grandfathers were wearing the stripes of first lieutenant in both Infantry and Artillery, while their classmates or contemporaries in the Cavalry were captains and majors. That was a bad state of affairs, as we know by painful experience, and we don't want to see it in the Army again. But let us clearly understand that the Infantry proposes to stand in this measure on its own ground, have its own chief and its own increase, and retain its own hard-earned rewards. Anything which is calculated to threaten the integrity of this proposition will meet with our resolute and aggressive opposition.

INFANTRY VETERAN.

QUARTERS FOR NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to article "On Behalf of Non-Com. Officers," in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, July 13, 1907, I, who happen to be a regimental non-commissioned staff officer since 1903, have up to the present time found it very difficult to find a place where I may be quartered. It has been customary in my case to have a room as quarters in some barracks occupied by a troop of Cavalry, assigned me as quarters, and considerable trouble was bound to arise from such assignment, the troop commander claiming that a non-commissioned staff officer being assigned to a room in his barracks was depriving his non-commissioned officers of their rights, as to quarters, which is proper. Further, as band barracks of to-day are only constructed for the accommodation of twenty-eight men, and taking it that the organization has reached its maximum strength, and the separate rooms in that building are occupied as orderly room, music store-room and quarters for the principal musician, chief trumpeter, drum major and cook (grade 15 to 18), it appears that it is impossible to quarter squadron sergeants major and color sergeants in the band barracks, although belonging to the same organization. It is a fact that no provisions whatever as to quarters for these non-commissioned staff officers are mentioned in the Regulations, and it would appear that they properly belong to grade 14. It does not seem fair that a non-commissioned officer seeking promotion to the regimental non-commissioned staff, and being fully qualified as to the requirements of Par. 247, A.R., should not be provided for in the same regulations, to a room as quarters, and should be required to sleep in a squad room with corporals and privates.

NON-COM. STAFF OFFICER.

ARMY PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED.

1660 Boone avenue, New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am writing a series of articles on the various branches of the U.S. Army, and am anxious to get some good photographs to accompany same. Will you kindly state that I will pay for all photographs accepted. I want to cover the Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery and Navy. I want only photographs with action in them, and prefer to have enlisted men send them to me. H. T. COOK.

The Manila Times says: "Whatever dreams we may have held of the Pacific's becoming an American ocean and the Stars and Stripes everywhere dotting its broad bosom are rapidly and rudely dispelled. Outside the Pacific Mail, which is forced to make concessions to Japanese lines to the extent of giving them a share of the business, and the Great Northern company, with its last lone liner, the Minnesota, rumored soon to be sold to the Japanese, there is not an American line plying on the ocean which should naturally be ours. Thither the British or the shrewd, enterprising, and thrifty Japanese are driving our vessels off the water."

It is reported that as a result of the discovery made recently of a defect in the steel of the lyddite shells, orders have been issued that the firing of all lyddite shells by the British artillery in practice is to be suspended until further notice. In the meantime shrapnel shells will be used instead.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 24, 1907.

Passed Midshipman Burton A. Strait, who has been granted two months' sick leave, is a patient at the naval hospital opposite the Naval Academy, where he has been since his graduation on June 6. He was operated upon some weeks ago for water on the knee, due to injuries sustained while playing baseball.

Upon its completion there will be placed in the Naval Academy chapel several handsome memorial windows. One of the first will be that to the late Admiral David D. Porter, who served as Superintendent of the Academy from Sept. 9, 1865, to Dec. 1, 1869. The window is one of the largest and most conspicuous in the building, immediately behind the chancel. The memorial will be placed by the members of the class of 1869, who were at the Academy throughout the administration of Admiral Porter, for whom they cherish a strong affection. Another memorial will occupy one of the large windows will be that to Rear Admiral William T. Sampson.

Mrs. Kalfbus, wife of Lieut. E. C. Kalfbus, U.S.M.C., is visiting her parents, Prof. and Mrs. Brown, at the Naval Academy.

As a result of the recommendation of the Wainwright Board one or two additional officers will be detailed here for duty as heads of departments, with a probable net gain of one sea-going officer on faculty. An important question soon to be decided is who will succeed Prof. E. K. Rawson, head of the department of English, who goes on the retired list in February. It is possible, of course, that Professor Rawson may be reappointed. His department has hitherto included law and this will be added to the seamanship department. Still another result of the changes will be the selection of a head of the department of mathematics. The choice appears to rest between Professors of Mathematics S. J. Brown and P. A. Alger, U.S.N.

Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Gates, commanding the practice ship Severn, has been relieved from duty temporarily, owing to his father's illness at his home in Bay City, Mich. Lieut. Comdr. W. V. Pratt has been ordered to succeed him during his absence. The Severn arrived here Saturday afternoon, and she left Monday afternoon to continue her cruise.

Thomas S. King, of Belmont, San Mateo county, Cal., was admitted to the Naval Academy Monday morning.

Midshipman Jules Jaimes, captain of the Naval Academy rifle team, and sixteen candidates for the team arrived at the Naval Academy Saturday, having been granted leave to return from the practice squadron at New London for the purpose of practicing for the national matches, which will take place at Camp Perry, Ohio, beginning about Aug. 25. The members of the team will practise at the Academy until about Aug. 3, and will then leave for Camp Perry, continuing their practice there.

The first track meet of the class of 1911, Naval Academy, the class just admitted, was held to-day, the four divisions or companies of the class contending for points. The events and winners of firsts were: Mile run, Patch, 5 min. 19 sec.; 120-yd. hurdle, Comstock, 9 and 3-5 sec.; 100-yd. dash, Brandt, 11 1-5 sec.; 880-yd. run, Green, 2 min. 20 1-5 sec.; 220-yd. dash, Brandt, 25 2-5 sec.; 220-yd. low hurdles, Deyo, 30 3-5 sec.; high jump, Reiffohl, 5 ft. 5 ins.; pole vault, Foster, 9 ft.; shot-put, King, 30 ft. 7 ins.; hammer throw, Griffin, 80 ft. 5 ins.; broad jump, Deyo, 18 ft. 9 1-2 ins. A toss was made for the points in the 440-yd. dash that was not run; the 5th Company secured 4 points and the 6th 5. A relay race of a mile, not on the regular program, was run between the four companies and won by the 5th Company, and it was allotted 10 points.

Total—2d Co., 1 point; 4th Co., 11 points; 5th Co., 44; 6th Co., 60.

Governor Warfield, accompanied by Adjutant General Riggs, paid a formal visit to Capt. Charles J. Badger, the new Superintendent of the Naval Academy, this afternoon, and was received with a salute of seventeen guns.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., July 22, 1907.

The 7th Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. John Guilfoyle, is expected to arrive this evening or early to-morrow morning. The organization landed in San Francisco on Tuesday and left the following day for this post. There are thirty-one officers and 495 enlisted men in the command, and they are accompanied by twenty-eight ladies and twenty-seven children. All the officers remaining in the garrison will entertain their brothers of the 7th and their families until their household goods have been unpacked. The batteries of the 6th Field Artillery will see that the troops are not lacking for anything, while the non-commissioned staff will entertain their brothers of the incoming regiment. The vicinity is taking much pleasure in the thought that the garrison is again to have a band. Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 7th Cav., preceded the arrival of his regiment by a couple of days in order that many things might be attended to which would aid in its becoming rapidly settled.

The school term ended last week, and during the past few days all of the school officers have been busy packing. The following have completed the term and will leave to-morrow for their respective stations: Lieutenants Hunley 3d Art., Dixon, 5th Cav.; Barnard, 5th Cav.; McCabe, 6th Cav.; King, 10th Cav.; Mayo, 10th Cav.; Pennell, 13th Cav.; Converse, 14th Cav.; Bradshaw, 2d Art.; Gardner, Coast Art. Lieutenants Neri, Howell, Cutchuca and Casillas, Mexican officers, after a stay in this country, will leave for Mexico.

The 2d Cavalry squadron, commanded by Captain Wade, moves into camp to-day, and to-morrow will leave for Fort Leavenworth by marching. Then they will entrain for Fort Des Moines, Ia., where it is desired they should be in time for the maneuvers of the Iowa National Guard, scheduled to begin on Aug. 5. It was the original intention that the squadron from Des Moines should participate instead of the squadron from this post, but the breaking out of an epidemic among the horses made it impossible. The 13th Cavalry squadron goes into camp to-day, and on Thursday leaves on its long overland march, under command of Major Lewis, for Fort Sheridan. Troop A, 10th Cav., on special duty with the school, has been moved into camp in rear of the Cavalry quarters, to make way for the 7th, and it will remain there until its quarters have been completed.

Capt. Ben. H. Dorcy, 13th Cav., who has applied to be retired for disability, and goes to Washington Barracks for treatment, en route will avail himself of a leave to visit his home. Mrs. Guy Carleton, wife of Major Carleton, 4th Cav., has been compelled to vacate the quarters she held owing to the arrival of the 7th Cavalry, and she and her daughters are stopping for the present with Mrs. Lee, in Junction City. Capt. Christopher C. Collins, Med. Dept., has reported from Fort Walla Walla. Lieut. Col. J. M. Banister, Med. Dept., returned the first of the week to Omaha. It is understood here that Colonel Banister will very shortly be appointed a chief surgeon and be ordered elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. George Faringhy have returned from Chicago, Cincinnati and other points, while on a vacation trip. Mr. Faringhy is the steward of the post exchange.

Lieutenant Neill, 13th Cav., brought here from Caldwell, Kas., suffering from a tarantula bite, was sufficiently recovered the first of the week to be sent to his new station at Fort Leavenworth. Gen. E. S. Godfrey, U.S.A., is about again after an attack of acute indigestion. Lieut. B. F. Browne, 6th Art., joined on Monday from Fort Moultrie, S.C. Mrs. Browne preceded him and had been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Snow since her arrival here. Lieut. E. H. DeArmond, 6th Art., joined the first of the week from Butler, Mo., where he has been on leave. Lieutenant DeArmond is a son of Congressman DeArmond, of Missouri. Lieutenant Allin, 6th Art., aide to General Godfrey, left Tuesday for Fort Sheridan to play with the Fort Riley polo team in the national polo tournament. Major John Pitcher, 7th Cav., with Mrs. Pitcher and their daughter, arrived on Wednesday from Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and have taken quarters in the Cavalry garrison.

WITH A PACKAGE OF TRISCUIT

IN
KNAPSACK OR SADDLEBAG

(where it fits like a glove)

a soldier carries a home used food—as a breadstuff emergency ration—into the very wilderness.

The whole wheat—cooked, shredded, and then toasted by electricity.

Its crisp, toasty, natural wheat taste—with its wholesome, sustaining, palatable and nutritious qualities—make it a

**Perfect
Emergency Ration
OR AN
Ideal Breadstuff
Food**

for use in travel—"hiking"
—camp—post or garrison
conditions.

The Eagles of Junction City gave a smoker on Wednesday evening in honor of their brother members who belong to the squadrons of the 2d and the 13th Cavalry, which leave this week for other stations.

The post league series of baseball games came to an end on Saturday afternoon, when Troop A, 13th Cav., defeated Battery A, 6th Art., in a hotly contested game for the championship of the garrison. Each team had won the pennant in its respective post, and the contest was really one of the best games that has been played by professional or amateur teams here this season. Pryor was in the box for the Cavalrymen and Worthington for the Batterymen. Both pitched gilt-edged ball, and there was little to choose between them. It was their support which told the story. The support which was given the Cavalry twirler was faultless, while that of the Batterymen was very ragged at times. Score: Troop A, 13th Cav., 5; Battery A, 6th Art., 2.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., July 24, 1907.

The post has really been quite gay during the past fortnight, owing to the presence of several out-of-town guests, for whom many little affairs have been given. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Andrus, wife of Major Frank Andrus, was at home informally to the ladies of the post, in honor of Miss Mildred Holland, who has been playing a summer engagement at one of the theaters in town. The spacious rooms of the Castle were fragrant with flowers, and Mrs. Andrus received in a white embroidered linen gown, while Miss Dorothy Andrus was very sweet and girlish in a pink and white organdie. Miss Holland wore an imported pale mignonette green voile, with a chic little Eton coat of the same shade in silk cord, woven in arabesque design, and a black picture hat trimmed with plumes, and one single white rose tucked under the rim. Tea and cake were served by Miss Dorothy Andrus and Miss Katherine Andrus.

Mrs. Sloane, of New York, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Hess, has been greatly entertained. Mrs. Hess gave a beautiful dinner in her honor. On Friday Mrs. Jones, of the Lenox, took a party to Niagara Falls in her private car. Mrs. Sloane and Mrs. D. D. Mitchell were the guests from the post. Miss Webb, of New York, is visiting Mrs. Hess, and on Saturday evening Mrs. Hess gave another handsome dinner. Mrs. D. D. Mitchell entertained at bridge on Saturday afternoon. Prizes were won by Mrs. Diller and Miss Webb.

Mrs. Corey, wife of Lieut. John B. Corey, of the Artillery, has been visiting Mrs. Wallace McNamara. Mrs. McNamara gave an informal bridge party Saturday evening, prizes being won by Mrs. Humphrey and Lieutenant Smith. Mrs. H. M. Fales gave a box party at the Lyric to see Mildred Holland in "The Paradise of Lies." Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Hunt spent Saturday at Youngstown, N.Y., the guests of Miss Edith L. Johnson, who is to marry Lieut. William E. Hunt, 8th Inf., on July 31. A number from the post will go down for the wedding. Mrs. Humphrey gave a bridge party on Thursday.

Mr. Edward Wonn, the handsome young actor who has been playing leading parts in the Mildred Holland company, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Andrus at the Castle on Friday afternoon. Mr. Wonn made many friends among the Army people during his stay in town. The Castle, by the way, has a certain dramatic as well as military interest, it being the birthplace of the late Steele Mackay. Lieut. Richmond Smith and Mrs. Smith went to Fort Niagara by auto on Sunday. Major and Mrs. Andrus, Miss Dorothy Andrus and friends occupied a box at the Lyric on Saturday night to see Mildred Holland in "Divorcés." Miss Holland received a beautiful floral tribute from the Army people, and in the supper scene she very cleverly introduced a toast to the daughters of the Army. Mr. Eugene Fales, of Rutgers College, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. H. M. Fales, is now the guest of Mrs. Colgate, of New York, at her summer home in the Catskills. Mrs. Mudgett gave a box party to see Mildred Holland in "The Provider." Her guests included Mrs. Andrus, Miss Andrus, Mrs. H. M. Fales, and one or two from town. Mrs. Hess gave a box party to see "East Lynn." Lieutenants Hunt, Mudgett and Diller are at Fort Niagara for target practice. Mrs. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. D. Mitchell. M. B. S.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, July 5, 1907.

Col. and Mrs. James Allison and Col. Philip Reade were on the Island on Sunday and lunched with Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant. Among other visitors during the week were Lieut. George A. Wildrick, at Major W. P. Newcomb's; Lieut. and Mrs. Edward E. Farnsworth, who, after their wedding journey, are on their way to Fort Hamilton, at Col. John W. Pullman's; Miss Mary Davis and Miss McCullen, of Circleville, O., at Capt. Glenn H. Davis's, and Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Fuller, en route to Fort Niagara.

Capt. William J. Glasgow, who has been in the post hospital for a month recovering from a successful operation, returned to his quarters last week, and is in very much improved health. He expects to leave for Fort Sheridan before long. Miss Marion Newcomb has returned from a month's visit in Cincinnati and Lakewood. Mr. A. Bowley, who has been with his brother, Capt. A. J. Bowley, for some weeks, leaves on Saturday for San Francisco, where he is pursuing his studies in law at the University of California.

Capt. William T. Johnston, who was graduated with honor

as Bachelor of Arts recently from the New York Law School, has passed also the State Board examinations, and was on June 27 admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law in the courts of record and Court of Appeals, New York bar.

Capt. F. S. Cocheu and Lieut. C. C. Finch have left for Boston to attend the joint maneuvers of the Coast Artillery and militia. Lieut. Irving Madison and five enlisted competitors have gone to Fort Niagara for the Atlantic competition. Lieut. C. B. Hodges left for San Francisco on July 22 to sail on the August transport. Mrs. G. P. Scriven gave a bridge party of three tables on Wednesday night.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., July 19, 1907.

Miss Mary Carriethers, sister of Lieut. T. W. Carriethers, whose marriage to Lieut. John B. De Lancey, 10th Inf., now stationed in Alaska, will take place early in August, has been the motif for much social gaiety during the past week. Mrs. Bowen, assisted by her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Alford, were hostesses at a hosiery shower in her honor. Each gift was put in a large stocking made of linen, tied with dainty ribbon, and upon being opened by the bride-to-be was found to contain many pairs of handsome hose. All the ladies of the garrison were present and had a merry time. Tea and sandwiches were served. Thursday, July 11, Mrs. Graves and Mrs. Carthwaite were hostesses at a miscellaneous shower for Miss Carriethers. The breakable articles were placed on a handsome lacquer tray (one of the gifts), the other gifts being placed in a bag caught up and fastened over the archway connecting the two rooms. At the same time that the tray was handed to Miss Carriethers, the bag was unfolded by pulling some ribbon and she was showered with confetti, rose leaves and many gifts. The rooms were beautifully decorated with roses and sweet peas. Fruit punch and sandwiches were served. Mrs. Phillips was hostess at a linen shower for Miss Carriethers on Friday, July 12.

Mrs. Kinzie, mother of Lieutenant Kinzie, left the first of the week for Vancouver Barracks to visit her daughter, wife of Lieutenant Ferguson, 14th Inf. Mrs. Keefer left on Monday to join Major Keefer, who is on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco for a short time. While there they will be guests of Capt. Harry J. Hirsch, Q.M. Dept. Mrs. Joseph Garrard, wife of Colonel Garrard, 15th Cav., and her mother, Mrs. Lane, are in San Francisco for a few days staying at the Hotel Jefferson, waiting for the transport's arrival to meet friends.

The Bridge Club met Monday evening at the Officers' Club. Mrs. Moore was hostess. The highest scores were won by Major Pickering and Mrs. Pickering, the prizes being a razor and a very pretty lace pin. Mrs. Green, of Berkeley, Cal., came the first of the week to visit her sister, Mrs. Graham.

The hop room of the Officers' Club presented a very gay and beautiful scene on Friday evening, being the occasion of the dance given to the officers and ladies of the 22d Infantry. The ladies receiving were Mrs. Joseph Garrard, Mrs. Abner Pickering and Mrs. William H. H. Chapman. Many guests from Monterey and Pacific Grove were present. A tempting menu was served during the evening. Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Chapman, and as many children as they could crowd in the wagonette, drove out to Carmel-by-the-Sea Thursday for a picnic, where they enjoyed the day on the fine sandy beach of the Pacific. Dr. H. T. Crabtree, sister of Capt. George Crabtree, Med. Dept., who has been at Pacific Grove for awhile, is now the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William H. H. Chapman. Dr. Crabtree was in charge of the Children's Hospital in San Francisco for five years before the earthquake. She has many friends in the Army.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 22, 1907.

Major and Mrs. Blatchford gave a beautifully appointed dinner Monday night in honor of Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who was their home guest. The color scheme was yellow, carried out in the shaded candles and in the nasturtiums. Those present were Colonel Ruhlen, Gen. and Mrs. Randal, Miss Black, Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. M. F. Davis, aide to General Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Hart, and Senator Warren. Lieut. C. E. Delaplane returned Friday morning from Omaha Senator Warren conducted General Bell, Colonel Ruhlen, Colonel Taylor, Captain Davis and Major Blatchford to Pole mountain in an automobile, for the purpose of inspecting the maneuver grounds. Capt. Oliver S. Eskridge, 11th Inf.; Lieut. Alden F. Brewster, F.A., and Lieut. M. H. Shute left Sunday morning for Fort Sheridan, to attend the Department competition.

Among the arrivals at the post this week are Major Charles F. Kieffer, Med. Dept., from Santiago de Cuba, and Capt. Henry W. Putnam, F.A., who has been assigned to the 2d Regiment, Field Artillery, which is stationed here. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, accompanied by his aide, Capt. M. F. Davis, left Wednesday morning for Denver. Judge Corn, from Ogden, arrived yesterday, and is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. O. L. Brunzell.

Friday night Lieut. Scott Baker entertained informally at a Welsh rarebit party; those present were Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Kemper, Miss Elsie Taylor, Miss Mason, Miss Fernandez, Lieutenant Shulte, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Schneider. Last evening the Misses Taylor gave a supper party out at the lakes. After the delicious supper the party spent the evening around a large bonfire. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Kemper, Miss Mason, Miss Corn, Miss Fernandez, Lieutenant Delaplane, Dr. Dade, Mr. Carey, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Schneider. Saturday night the officers and ladies of the post spent a delightful evening bowling.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 20, 1907.

Capt. E. S. Wright, 1st Cav., recruiting officer in El Paso, visited Albuquerque, New Mexico, recently to report on the advisability of establishing a permanent recruiting depot at that place. Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, who spent several days in El Paso recently on business, left last week for New Hampshire. Lieut. and Mrs. Theodore Lamson have as their guest Miss Katherine Harrell, of Berkeley, Cal.

The Fort Bliss Social Club, composed of the enlisted men of the post, gave a dance at the post hall one evening last week, and all had a good time.

Major N. Lapowski, 4th Inf., Texas National Guard, with his staff left El Paso this week for the annual encampment at Camp Mabry, near Austin, Texas.

The bachelor officers entertained last week at a Dutch supper at the bachelors' mess. Their guests from El Paso were: Mrs. Will Brown, Mrs. Leila Moore, Miss Mildred Tilton, Miss Marguerite Buckler, Miss Henrietta Buckler and Mr. Tilton. The contracts for the enlargement of the water works system at the post were awarded to A. M. Dillow & Co., of Decatur, Ill., and the Des Moines Steel and Iron Works, of Des Moines, Iowa. Work will be begun about the second week in August.

Miss Mildred Tilton entertained several of the officers and ladies of the post at an informal theater party at the Airdome in El Paso one evening last week.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 21, 1907.

Major J. H. Gardner, commanding squadron of 1st Cavalry; Battery A, commanded by Lieut. J. H. Bryson, and Battery B, commanded by Lieut. W. E. Prosser, left for Fort Mabry, where they will be stationed during the state encampment. Capt. S. B. Arnold and D. C. Cabell, Lieutenants O'Flay and Perkins and Contract Surgeon Chase left for Austin Friday to participate in the state militia maneuvers. Lieut. J. G. Mc-

**Refreshing
Healthful
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"The
Queen of
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Ilroy has reported for duty. Capt. Otho B. Rosenbaum is now in Austin at Camp Mabry.

The Misses Burbank gave a delightful house party which was greatly enjoyed. Several moonlight rides and suppers afterwards have been among the social functions.

Mrs. H. L. Roberts, nee Florence C. Eagar, leaves next week to join Major Roberts in the Philippines. Major E. W. Griffith, Philippine Constabulary, who has been on a tour of India, is in the city as a guest of Capt. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav. Gen. Albert L. Myer and his staff will visit Camp Mabry this week in a private car. Major Lucien G. Berry, 3d Art., and Capt. Fred T. Austin have arrived at Fort Sam Houston. Lieutenant Marley, of this year's class at West Point, is on a visit here and is in hopes of being stationed here with the Field Artillery.

Brig. Gen. C. F. Humphrey, retired, and party from Washington, D.C., made a brief stay here en route to Mexico. Lieut. Fred Terrell, 19th Inf., after an absence of two years, will soon be here a guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Terrell. He has recently returned from the Philippines. Lieut. John Sullivan, graduated in June at West Point, has arrived and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Anderson. Mrs. Keller, wife of Lieut. Charles Keller, who is stationed at Fort McIntosh, is on a visit to her parents.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 24, 1907.

A shocking occurrence, the more horrible from the mystery surrounding it, was the shooting early on Saturday morning of the night operator at the West Shore station, A. H. Short. Mr. Short, who had gone on duty for the first time on Friday evening, was at work at his desk when a bullet was fired through the window at his back. He was struck back of the ear, the bullet penetrating the base of the skull. The wounded man was removed to the hospital at once, where it was said that his recovery was very doubtful. The motive of this murderous attack is a mystery. There seemed to have been no attempt made at robbery.

Capt. and Mrs. Pierce sailed last Thursday on the Cedric. After spending the summer in travel in France, they will return to the United States in December and proceed to Captain Pierce's new station, at Leavenworth. Mrs. L. M. Weaver is visiting Mrs. Gordon; her daughter, Miss Alice Weaver, has also been a recent guest of Mrs. Gordon.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., July 23, 1907.

Mrs. Joseph C. Castner and her mother and sister, Mrs. White and Miss Virginia White, returned yesterday from an extended visit at San Francisco, Cal., their old home. Capt. B. T. Simmons, 4th Inf., who is ill with typhoid fever, has passed the critical stage of the disease and is improving.

Mrs. Lane, mother of Lieut. A. W. Lane, 4th Inf., gave a dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Miss Hughes, Miss Hobart, Miss Baker, Lieutenants Crusan and Hoffmann. Mrs. VanDyne gave a dinner on Friday night for the following guests: Miss Hughes, Miss Baker, Mrs. Lane, Lieut. Col. L. A. Lovering, Mr. John J. Robinson, Captain Hughes and Lieutenant Crusan. After the dinner the party attended the weekly hop at the Altamont hotel. Captain VanDyne spent a few days at home on leave during the week, from camp at Springfield, Ill.

The announcement in the Army and Navy Journal that Companies G and H, 4th Inf., are ordered to return to this post was read with much pleasure by the entire garrison.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 23, 1907.

Lieut. L. L. Gregg returned last Tuesday with his wife and child from his trip to Cuba with recruits. A charming ball poudré was given Friday night in the Officers' Club by Capt. and Mrs. Grimes. The hall was decorated with palms and flags, and candles and Japanese lanterns shed a pretty glow over the guests in their colonial costumes.

Miss Marjorie Beverly, daughter of Mrs. Metcalfe, returned here Saturday after several weeks' visit in the country.

The soldiers were victorious in the two ball games with the Storer-Copeland team Saturday afternoon; the scores being 4 to 0 and 8 to 0.

Captain Miles left here Sunday for Union Furnas, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Kibbourne, where he will make a short visit.

NEW YORK STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

In the opening shooting competition of the New York State Rifle Association, which began at Creedmoor, N.Y., July 24, the U.S. marines and bluejackets carried off the honors in the company team match, while a team from the 2d Troop, New Jersey National Guard, won the carbine team match, defeating four teams from Squadron A, of New York.

There were eighteen teams in the company team match, which was won by Co. B, U.S. Marines, first team, after a hot contest, and the scores have seldom been excelled on the range. The conditions at all ranges were unfavorable to high scoring, as a brisk twelve-mile wind kept the wind sharp on the jump, following the frequent changes of direction and sudden puffs.

Company A, of the marines, by virtue of one of its men putting a bull's eye on the wrong target near the close of the match, dropped from a sure first to third. The battleship Iowa's team won second place, one point behind the winners.

Two points behind the third team came the Headquarters team of the 71st N.Y., with two points better than the score by which it won the match last year.

Corporal Frye, of the Marines, made the high individual score of the match, making 98 out of a possible 105, and

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narrowly missing possibilities at both 500 and 600 yards. The
scores follow:

CO. B, U.S.M.C. (FIRST TEAM).				
	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Private Markey.....	32	30	26	88
Commanding Sergeant Hingle.....	31	30	34	95
Corpl. C. L. Burdette.....	29	33	34	96
Pvt. T. C. De Locah.....	29	32	34	95
Totals.....	121	125	128	374

U. S. S. IOWA.				
	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Ensign Dortch.....	30	33	30	93
Coxswain Hughes.....	31	32	33	96
Chief Gunmate Ritker.....	29	33	31	93
Seaman Heath.....	29	33	29	91
Totals.....	119	131	123	373

CO. A, U.S.M.C. (FIRST TEAM).				
	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Sergeant Lonsdale.....	29	34	29	92
Lieutenant Holcomb.....	32	32	28	92
Corporal De Loach.....	30	34	30	94
Corporal Andrews.....	31	34	28	93
Totals.....	122	134	115	371

Headquarters 71st N.Y., 369; U.S.S. Alabama, 369; U.S.S. Maine, 368; U.S.S. Rhode Island, 368; U.S.S. Kearsarge, 367; Co. B, U.S. Marine Corps, 363; U.S.S. Kentucky, 362; U.S. Marine Corps, Co. C, first, 359; U.S.S. Minnesota, 354; Co. A, U.S. Marine Corps, second, 348; U.S.S. Missouri, 348; Co. G, 7th New York, 347; Co. D, 12th New York, 345; Co. C, U.S. Marine Corps, 335; Co. H, 8th New York, 281.

CARBINE TEAM MATCH. 2D TROOP N. J.				
	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. H. E. Williams.....	27	28	21	76
Sergt. H. A. Clayton.....	31	29	27	87
Sergt. A. Van Kelsel.....	27	30	25	82
Sergt. M. L. Brown.....	27	27	26	82
Totals.....	112	116	99	327

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Second Troop, Squadron A.....	114	115	95	324
First Troop, Squadron A.....	105	105	99	309
Fourth Troop, Squadron A.....	103	114	88	305
Third Troop, Squadron A.....	101	99	98	298

In the shoot for the McAlpin trophy on July 25 for teams of eight men, when each man fired ten shots at each of three targets, 200, 500 and 1,000 yards, the team from the National Guard of New York, after a hard fight with the Navy team, landed a winner by just three points. The Navy led the field up to 1,000 yards, when the superior shooting of the New Yorkers at this range landed them winners. The scores follow:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total
New York.....	338	355	330	1,023
U.S. Navy.....	348	360	313	1,021
New Jersey.....	336	350	319	1,005
U.S. Marine.....	334	341	297	972

The individual scores were:		Total score
New York team.....		135
Capt. E. A. Wells, 71st Regt.....		131
Lieutenant Moore, 71st Regt.....		131
Lieut. W. B. Short, 1st Battery.....		129
Ord. Sergt. George E. Bryant, 23d Regt.....		129
Major Bruch, 71st Regt.....		125
Sergt. George Doyle, 71st Regt.....		125
Capt. G. W. Gorwin, 71st Regt.....		125
Ord. Sergt. George W. Lent, 47th Regt.....		118

ARMY ORDERS.

G. O. 32, JULY 15, 1907, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

VII. The reviewing authority having disapproved a sentence imposed on conviction of fraudulent enlistment as published in Par. XVII, G. O. 24, c.s., these headquarters, for the reason that he believed that concealment on enlistment of a previous application for enlistment, even under another name, not being willful misrepresentation or concealment as to a qualification or disqualification does not come within the definition of fraudulent enlistment published in Circular No. 13, A.G.O., Washington, D.C., 1892, attention is invited to the approval dated July 10, 1907, by the Acting Secretary of War, of an opinion by the Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, of July 8, 1907, as follows:

"In the case before us (as is shown by the records of the Adjutant General's Office, but which does not appear in the record of trial as the accused pleaded guilty), one Joseph Duffy presented himself for enlistment, was undergoing examination at the hospital at Madison Barracks on April 25, 1907, as a preliminary to enlistment, when before his examination and identification record were completed, he was arrested by the civil authorities. He is suspected of having served in the Navy. One Johny O'Neil was accepted for enlistment at Auburn, N.Y., May 7, 1907, and was enlisted on May 9, 1907, at Fort Slocum, N.Y. The 'form for the physical examination of a recruit' shows that he answered the question—'have you applied before for enlistment? If so, where?'—in the negative. O'Neil is shown to be identical with Joseph Duffy. Had he answered the question as to his prior application for enlistment in the affirmative, he would unquestion-

ably have been rejected and not enlisted. His answer to the question in the negative, therefore, amounted to the concealment of a fact, but for which concealment he would have been rejected as a recruit.

"I am therefore of the opinion that the enlistment of Johny O'Neil was a fraudulent enlistment for which he was properly convicted by a general court-martial.

"It seems clear that the reviewing authority was misled as to the nature of the offense of which Recruit Johny O'Neil was convicted. The offense obviously consisted, not in having made a previous application to enlist, even under another name, but in having concealed that fact at the time of his second effort to enlist."

In his remarks the Acting Secretary of War states that—
"It is deemed most essential that there shall be no misunderstanding throughout the Army as to the status of a recruit who has enlisted after making a declaration containing a false statement."

By command of Major General Grant:
H. O. S. HEISTAND, Adjutant General.

G. O. 62, JULY 17, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The following troops will participate in the annual encampment and maneuvers of the Iowa National Guard August 5 to 12, 1907:

From Fort Des Moines, Iowa—1st Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 2d Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 3d Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 4th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 5th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 6th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 7th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 8th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 9th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 10th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 11th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 12th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 13th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 14th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 15th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 16th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 17th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 18th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 19th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 20th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 21st Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 22nd Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 23rd Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 24th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 25th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 26th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 27th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 28th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 29th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 30th Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 31st Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 32nd Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 33rd Squadron, 2d Cavalry, including the Machine Gun Platoon; 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will probably be held at the encampment of the Michigan National Guard, at Ludington. Michigan is honored by having two representatives on the board of directors of the National Rifle Association of America, Adjut. Gen. William T. McGurran, of Grand Rapids, and Insp. Gen. Carl A. Wagner, of Port Huron. Both have long been identified with military affairs in Michigan.

Col. Charles P. Nutter, commander of the Corps of Coast Artillery of the Massachusetts Militia, has issued orders for the tour of duty with the U.S. Coast Artillery. The corps will perform its annual tour of camp duty at the various Artillery posts in Boston harbor from July 27 to Aug. 3, acting as Coast Artillery reserves to the U.S. Coast Artillery. The following assignments are announced: To Fort Banks and sub-post Fort Heath—Col. Charles P. Nutter, Major Howard S. Deering, surg.; Capt. E. Dwight Fullerton, district adjutant; Capt. Guy Murchie, district quartermaster; Capt. Frederick Spenceley, communications officer; Capt. Horace B. Parker, paymaster; 1st Lieut. J. Brown Hanscom, district Artillery engineer; Chaplain George Winthrop Sargent, chaplain; Sergt. Major Huddleson, district sergeant major; Q.M. Sergeant Andrews, post Q.M. sergt.; Fort Banks; Commissary Sergeant Eastman, coms. sergt.; Fort Banks; Hosp. Sergeant McCoy, hospital sergt.; Fort Heath; Ord. Sergeant Miles, district ordnance sergeant; Electrician Sergeant Smith, master electrician under district Artillery engineer; Pay Sergeant Russell, assistant to paymaster; Col. Sergeant Clapen, duties designated by post commander; Col. Sergeant Hazleton, duties designated by post commander; Chief Bugler Nathan C. Lombard, Fort Heath. 8th and 12th Companies. Lieut. Col. Charles B. Woodman will be in command at Fort Warren and will have with him the 1st, 4th and 11th Companies. Major George P. Quinby will be in command at Fort Strong, having the 2d, 5th and 6th Companies. Major Norris O. Danforth will command at Fort Andrews with the 9th and 10th Companies. Major Walter E. Lombard will command at Fort Revere with the 3d and 7th Companies.

The court of inquiry to examine into the complaints of the ratings issued on board the U.S.S. Enterprise, the Nautical Schoolship of Massachusetts, among other things find that the quality of certain articles of food at certain times was bad. This was the unanimous testimony of the cadets, and the opinion of several of the petty officers, who receive exactly the same food as the cadets, was to the same effect. The quantity of food when the quality was poor was sufficient; when the quality was good, it was not sufficient. It does not appear that the bill of fare, as published in the prospectus issued by the commissioners, has been strictly adhered to during this cruise. Several articles, notably eggs, fresh vegetables and pickles, were not served during the period covered by the complaint. The court finds that the complaint of insufficient shore leave is unfounded. It is the opinion of the court, deduced from inspection of conditions, that the board and lockers were defective and not adapted for the purpose, exposing the contents to dirt and moisture. That regular, systematic inspection of food was neglected. The court has been unable to find any evidence of dishonesty in the purchase or issue of supplies. In conclusion, it may be fairly stated that the boys are satisfied with everything but the food, that the general health on board was good and the cadets were almost unanimous in the statement that they were satisfied with their quarters, with the exception of the above noted deductions drawn from the inquiry into the cadets in their action. It is the opinion of the court that measures taken by the cadets were not justified, because there was laid down in the regulations of the ship a proper method of making complaints regarding anything that was not satisfactory, and there is no evidence that the complaint properly made, would not have received the attention it deserved from the commanding officer. The court of inquiry, consisted of Surg. Gen. W. H. Devine, Coms. Gen. James G. White and Comdr. W. B. Edgar, of Massachusetts. The commissioners of the nautical training school, consisting of Rear Admiral George P. F. Wilde, Robert D. Dixon and John Read, late U.S.N., in their report to Governor Guild on the investigation, recommends the discharge from the schoolship of the leaders of the revolt among the cadets and of the steward. The latter is C. L. Everard, last winter head waiter at the Puritan Club, of Boston. The find- ing was undoubtedly that the cadets had cause for complaint, but the commissioners could not find any excuse for their deserting the ship and staying away. For that reason the ringleaders, by whom it is believed by the commission the other students were led and influenced, must suffer the maximum punishment—expulsion. Comdr. William F. Low, U.S.N., retired, and the officers of the ship are completely exonerated. The commissioners in conclusion say: "As this revolt was a most aggravated and unjustifiable case of mutinous conduct, the leaders will be dismissed from the school. The serious charge of 'craft,' publicly made by the mutineers in the press, was promptly dropped by them in the court of inquiry. Such trivial impairment as did take place in the food was the result of accidental causes, such as take place before a reorganized ship company has been shaken into place at the beginning of a long cruise. Though not sufficiently serious to justify mutiny, such conditions will be obviated as far as possible. The commission will still further issue the unusual orders that in future every meal is to be inspected by the ship's surgeon. The heavy expense borne by the taxpayers of the commonwealth for the technical education of these selected boys amply provides for satisfactory fare. Such has been furnished in the past, and the same quality was furnished to the ship for the present cruise. As in the past, complaints will be heeded, and promptly, when properly ordered. They must not be made the basis of riot and disorder." Twelve cadets were dismissed from the ship on July 22 in accordance with the recommendations of the commissioners. The commissioners withheld the names of those who had been discharged out of consideration for their parents.

The following organizations of the Indiana National Guard have been ordered to duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison from July 17 to 26: 1st Inf., Col. George W. McCoy; 2d Inf., Col. Harry B. Smith; 3d Inf., Col. E. P. Thayer, and Artillery Battalion Major Frank E. Stevenson.

Applications for life membership in the National Rifle Association are still coming in. One of the latest ones is from Congressman R. P. Hobson, of Merrimac fame, who writes: "Am with you through and through." The adjutant general of Georgia, Gen. A. J. Scott, is another one to show his belief

in the purposes of the association. Lieut. M. J. Phillips, of Owosso, Mich., the efficient manager of the Publicity Bureau of the Michigan State Rifle Association, is another new member, as well as Major George B. M. Caughna, the new secretary of the same association. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York; Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., retired, and W. Bayard Cutting, of New York, have also been elected to life membership. National Guard regiments are beginning to see the advantages of being affiliated members, and applications have been received from the 3d Minnesota Infantry, located at St. Paul; 3d Michigan Infantry, located at Owosso, and the 2d Georgia Infantry, located at Macon. New Government rifle clubs have been organized in Spokane and North Yakima, state of Washington; Wyandotte, Mich., and Portland, Colo. The Cypress Hills (N.Y.) Rifle and Revolver Association has lately joined. This club is an old one which has always stood for the "Schuetzen" style of shooting. A newer and prouder element is anxious to take up practice with the military arm, and affiliation is the first step. Entries for the "Palma" preliminary trials for place on the team are coming in slowly. Maine will be represented by one man; New York will probably have five or six, and New Jersey about three; Georgia at least one. The U.S. Infantry and Cavalry teams, the Navy teams and the Marine Corps team have been ordered to Camp Perry in plenty of time to allow such members of the team who make the necessary percentage qualification to enter the preliminary trials.

Some months since Capt. E. Steiger, jr., of Co. K, 8th Battalion, N.Y., resigned on account of business, much to the regret of the company, which, under Captain Steiger, had a most excellent record, and in rifle practice had the best record in the battalion and had won every trophy for shooting offered in the command. After the resignation of Captain Steiger the company could not agree upon a candidate, although Major Austin, in temporary command of the battalion, favored it, it is said, the election of 1st Lieut. Paul Leaser, and was opposed for some reason to the re-election of Steiger. However, the company concluded to re-elect Captain Steiger, who has accepted the office again, having so arranged his business affairs to permit him to give time to military duties again. He first joined the 8th in November, 1901, having previously served in Co. C, of the 7th Regiment, and is known as a very progressive young officer.

Interest in the New York National Guard at present centers in the annual shooting competitions open to its members at Creedmoor range, to be held on Aug. 1, 2 and 3, and as usual there will be great rivalry for honors. The winners last year, with aggregate score, in the several competitions, were as follows: State Match, 4th Regiment, 1,300; Headquarters Prize, Squadron A, 1,075; 1st Brigade Prize, 71st Regiment, 1,173; 2d Brigade Prize, 23d Regiment, 1,093; Governor's Cup, Corp. F. C. Moore, 74th Regt., 94; Major General's Trophy, 7th Regiment, 1,008; Adjutant General's Match, 47th Regiment, 248.

Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, commanding the 22d N.Y., on July 22 visited the site for the new armory on Fort Washington avenue, between 168th and 169th streets, and with a pick and shovel broke the first ground in the work of excavation for the foundation. It was a very warm day to handle such implements, and after the Colonel had loosened the ground with the pick and put a dozen shovelfuls of earth in the contractor's wagon, he declared the workmen at such jobs certainly earned their pay. The pick and shovel used are to be saved as souvenirs. The annual dinner of the board of officers will be held at the Manhattan Beach Hotel on the night of July 27.

The commission appointed by Governor Hughes to inquire into the condition of the National Guard of New York and its administration has selected Col. Stephen J. Olin, of New York city, as counsel. Colonel Olin was formerly on the staff of Major General Roe, and also on the staff of Gen. Louis F. Fryer, when that officer was in command of the 1st Brigade. The commission will begin active work in September.

The 5th Regiment, Maryland National Guard, arrived at Camp John Smith, Norfolk, Va., July 22, under command of Colonel Warfield, and went into camp for a week. Colonel Warfield arranged for a drill from seven to eight o'clock each morning; guard mount at nine o'clock each morning, and at seven o'clock each evening there will be a regimental parade. The men will be kept supplied with passes into the exposition grounds, and those not on guard duty will be at liberty to spend each afternoon, as well as a good portion of the morning, on the Warpath or taking in the other sights on the exposition grounds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Under command of Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, the District of Columbia Militia have put in a profitable tour of instruction on Boliva Heights, near Harpers Ferry, W. Va., for two weeks, from July 14 to 27, while twelve of the Infantry companies, after a week's tour of duty at Harpers Ferry, were detached for a week's tour in joint exercises in the Potomac forts. The camp was named "Camp Ordway," in honor of the late Gen. Albert Ordway.

Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett, A.G., District of Columbia militia (major 1st U.S. Cavalry), was assigned to duty, during the camp period, as instructor, and Capt. C. Fred Cook, aide-de-camp, as acting adjutant general. Major Alfred P. Robbins, I.G., had charge of all matters pertaining to guard duty. A detachment of U.S. Signalmen, three troops of the second squadron of the 13th U.S. Cavalry, under command of Major Joseph T. Dickman, were on duty with the militiamen, and also Battery E, 3d Field Artillery, commanded by Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, who marched to the camp accompanied by the 1st Battery, Field Artillery, N.G.D.C., Capt. Charles F. Fox.

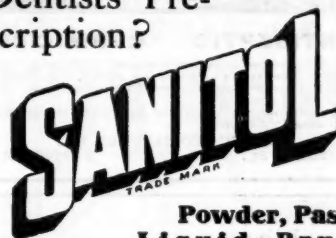
The camp was perhaps the most successful ever held by the District militia, and its affairs were administered in the most excellent manner.

Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett, adjt. gen., was responsible for all the preliminary arrangements, so far as the strictly military portion of the encampment was concerned. Practically every detail of the work was mapped out by Colonel Brett in advance, who was most active in seeing to it personally that his instructions were followed. The three Army officers, assigned as assistant instructors to Colonel Brett, rendered the most valuable assistance from shortly after daylight until late at night. They were Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d U.S. Inf.; Capt. Charles deF. Chandler, U.S. Sig. Corps, and Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, 20th U.S. Inf. Lieutenant Colonel Brett took occasion to say that a great deal of the credit for the success of the camp affairs was due to the efforts of his assistants. Never before, he explains, has he had such efficient aid during a camp period as that being rendered by his assistants named above, and by Major Alfred P. Robbins, inspector general, and Major William S. Hodges, judge advocate general, and Major E. H. Neumeyer, C.S., District of Columbia Militia. The instruction embraced pitching tents, and other duties incident to establishment of camp, setting up exercises, company, battalion and regimental drills in close and extended order, advanced guard duty, policing camp, first aid instruction, guard duty, manual of sabre, mounted drills for field and staff officers, discussion and lectures on field exercises, Artillery drills, etc.

The commissary supplies, under the direction of Major E. H. Neumeyer, were of excellent quality and ample in quantity. An important adjunct of the subsistence department was the camp bakery. Flour was drawn and baked in field ovens as is done in the Regular Army, the ovens being capable of turning out 1,400 loaves of bread a day. This was the first attempt of the District of Columbia N.G. to bake its own bread, and it is believed to be the only attempt of that nature of the militia of the whole country. The bread turned out was of excellent quality, and was probably unsurpassed by the product of any baking establishment in Washington.

The food was well prepared by competent cooks. The garbage and slops were deposited in cans—solids in one can and fluids in another. They were removed at regular intervals during the day. The company streets and tents were kept clean. The tents were of khaki color, as were also the blankets. Two shower bath houses were provided for officers and enlisted men,

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located in the pine woods bordering the camp. Company kitchens were provided with ice boxes and allowed daily fifty pounds of ice for the preservation of perishable food. Instructions were given that pieces or blocks of ice be properly washed before being placed into the ice water kegs.

The Signal Corps received instruction in wireless telegraph and signaling, conducted under the direction of Capt. Charles deF. Chandler, U.S.A.

Major Joseph T. Dickman, 13th U.S. Cav., on the night of July 18 delivered a very interesting lecture to the officers of the Guard on "Foreign Troops in China in 1900, and the Recent Development of the Chinese Army." Major Dickman related many interesting experiences noted by him while with the allied forces in China, describing the appearance and methods of the troops of other nations. The speakers gave the details of the plan for the reorganization of the Chinese army along modern lines, saying that the Flowery Kingdom, by the year 1915, will have an efficient standing army of 450,000 men, with about 900,000 trained soldiers in reserve.

Pvt. Leslie M. Rood, Troop G, 13th U.S. Cav., lost his life by accidental drowning in the Potomac river, July 17, having fallen from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridge over which trains cross from Maryland to the passenger station at Harpers Ferry.

The following organizations left camp July 20 for duty in joint coast defense exercises at forts: As Coast Artillery Reserves, at Fort Washington, Md.: Co. E, Co. F, and Co. G, 2d Regiment; Major Richard D. Simms, staff and non-commissioned staff, 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment. As Artillery supports, Fort Washington, Md.: Cos. I, K, L, and M, 2d Regiment; Lieut. Col. Richard A. O'Brien, commanding the staff and non-commissioned staff, 3d Battalion, 2d Regiment; the colonel, staff and the non-commissioned staff, 2d Regiment. As Coast Artillery Reserves, Fort Hunt, Va.: Co. C, 1st Regiment. As Artillery supports, Fort Hunt, Va.: Cos. A, B, C, and D; Major Anton Stephan, staff and non-commissioned staff, 1st Battalion, 2d Regiment.

Major John A. Dapray, U.S.A., who is on duty with the militia of Florida, and who was a visitor in camp for several days past, in speaking of the camp, said: "Everything looks military and business-like. First of all, the camp site is a superb selection of beautiful ground for military purposes. The brigade headquarters are admirably located on a well selected point, that commands a constant and uninterrupted view of the three distinctive Infantry camps, and permits all the camps of both militia and Regulars to be observed by the brigade commander without leaving his tent. Indeed, although I come from the midst of the efficient Florida state troops, I never saw a better arrangement of a brigade camp, nor ground better adapted for the purposes in view. But aside from the splendid military appearance and unsurpassed picturesque beauty of the camp ground and surrounding scenery, what impresses me most favorably is the business-like manner and calm military smoothness that seem to mark the conduct of affairs in your big camp. There is no confusion, and walking about the camp as I have done in civilian clothes, I have been impressed by the soldierly and snappy way in which the men individually deport themselves in camp, both on and off duty, and especially by the fact that they were all the time unconscious of being observed by any military critic."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

CONSTANT READER.—The address of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency is 57 Broadway, New York city. The Pennsylvania State Constabulary is in command of Major Henry C. Groome.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 18, 1907.

The largest affair of the week was the whist party on Friday evening at which the hosts were the members of the new club of officers. About once a month their quarters are thrown open for a ladies' night, and that of Friday was most enjoyable. Bridge furnished the diversion. Capt. Alexander McCrackin returned on Monday after a week at Santa Cruz, at the Sea Beach Hotel.

Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Simonds, U.S.A., were the hosts at an extremely pretty dinner at the Knickerbocker Hotel in San Francisco on Saturday evening. They leave on the next transport for Manila. Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Foster, who are expected to reach San Francisco on the next transport, will spend some time in that city, and will be the guests of Mrs. T. L. Edwards. Lieut. Comdr. C. M. McCormick left the first of this week for Washington, ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance. Mrs. Frank Anderson has returned after a pleasant visit to the Yosemite Valley. Miss Eleanor Phelps returned to her home in Oakland to-day after a brief visit with Miss Charlotte Gearing.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Knox, who arrived from the Philippines on the Siberia, are at present guests at the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Morrill Miller, in Berkeley. Capt. and Mrs. U. G. McAlexander, U.S.A., have taken a charming home at Mountain View, where the former will stay during Captain McAlexander's absence in the Philippines. The latter is now on leave. Mrs. Joseph Garrard, wife of Colonel Garrard, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Lane, is now spending a few days at the Hotel Jefferson in San Francisco, having come up from her home at the Presidio of Monterey. Miss Kitty Kutz, of Oakland, has been visiting friends at this yard. Last even-

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ing a number of the young people enjoyed a moonlight picnic along the San Pablo side of the island, a merry evening being spent.

San Francisco's smart set is extending a very cordial welcome to Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur G. Fisher, 14th Cav., who have just returned to California after having been stationed at Boise Barracks since their marriage several months ago. Mrs. Fisher was formerly Miss Mary Small, and as such was very popular in San Francisco. Lieutenant Fisher has been ordered to take a course at the school of musketry at the Presidio of Monterey and they will accordingly make their home there. Mrs. George F. Cooke, of Fort McDowell, is spending a couple of weeks at the Presidio as the guest of friends. Capt. and Mrs. Brechemin, jr., will sail for the Philippines on the Manchuria, which leaves on the eighth of next month.

Capt. and Mrs. Richmond M. Cutts, jr., U.S.M.C., are rejoicing in the birth of a little daughter, born at their quarters at the barracks yesterday afternoon, July 17. This is the second child in the Cutts household, the eldest being a boy. Mrs. Cutts is a niece of Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, wife of Rear Admiral Drake, with whom she made her home at Mare Island prior to her marriage five years ago. A small daughter also arrived at the home of Surgeon and Mrs. Arthur W. Dunbar last evening, making two little daughters in the Dunbar household. Both mother and child are doing well.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 15, 1907.

It is said that "the Army woman is always ready for any emergency, grave or gay"; that the spirit of garrison sociability is so characteristic of the Service that even the tribulations of "packing" do not entirely dampen that spirit. This was well illustrated on Saturday evening, when Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Kinnison entertained at an informal hop supper in their quarters at No. 12, Fort Douglas. Upon entering the house each guest was presented with a package, which proved to be a "pic-nic" supper, daintily done up in paper plates and tissue paper napkins. A small slip of paper given to each guest was found to correspond with certain larger printed placards adorning the walls in various parts of the rooms. Col. and Mrs. Lockwood were asked to eat their supper in "the seats of the mighty," which proved to be two "quartermaster" chairs. Major Purviance and Madam McCleave were requested to sit "in the shadow of the seats of the mighty," other chairs near by. Above an inner hall doorway was conspicuously placed a large and pierced heart, bearing this legend: "To whom it may concern—this way, please," and upon going "this way," a second large and pierced heart, bearing the words, "Lovers' Retreat," was seen upon the wall. This wall was further decorated with a broom, a mop, a dust-pan, a frying-pan, a stew-pan, a tea towel, a dish-pan, a feather duster, and the legend: "Beware! Coming events cast their shadows before." This nook was occupied by a gallant young lieutenant and a charming Salt Lake girl, who is soon to come into the regiment.

Two young visiting officers formed part of a group who sat upon the "Mourner's bench," a long and narrow box which is used for packing rugs. We presume these young men were "mourning" because they do not belong to the 29th. Another group laughed and chatted under a placard bearing the chestnut, "Is there ara-rat around?" A pile of boxes in one corner doing duty as "Mt. Ararat." A party of mountain climbers ascended "The Linoleum Alps," a large and irregular pile of crates and boxes, completely covered by a big rug carpet, making not a bad representation of a mountain peak. Three bright young girls held court upon "The Delectable mountains," a pile of chests in one corner. The courtiers, young men from town and bachelor officers of the post, added much to the enjoyment of the evening by their singing. Two big rolls of mattresses represented "the rolling waves," upon which a party "played like" they had already started for the Philippines. They were not sea sick. The group which were asked to "go to the 'springs eternal' for supper" found a large placard marked "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and pointing unmistakably to a spring mattress which had done duty as a couch before the "household gods" were packed up. The "shoot the chutes" was ordinarily just the stairway. The disjointed body of a Japanese doll, relic of childish games, was festooned in the large doorway, and placarded with this suggestion: "In the event of a war with Japan." The "bran new" papa of the regiment was told to find "Dad's delight," which proved to be a perambulator.

This unique and artistic party was given after the hop in honor of the visitors in the garrison and as a farewell to the regiment, which leaves the last of the month for the Philippines.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., July 16, 1907.

There has been no cessation of the arduous exercises, and every night this week war has raged at the forts on Puget Sound. On Wednesday the invaders directed their efforts at Fort Flagler. After attempting for two hours to confuse the operators of the searchlights and range finders so it would be possible to slip by, the warship hoisted a red fire signal announcing they had abandoned hope of reaching the Puget Sound cities. Every branch of the Service is represented in these maneuvers. The Hospital Corps squad and Signal Corps are among the earliest to arrive at the scene of action. The state troops have had an opportunity to show what they could do and called forth much favorable comment on their military bearing and knowledge.

Thursday Governor Albert Mead, accompanied by his staff, Adjutant General Hamilton, Lieut. Colonels Fish and Weisboch, Colonel Kinzie, Capt. F. T. Liggett and Colonel Darrow came on official business to watch the exercises for the day and night. Under orders to watch the target practice from the navy yard, came Captain Doyle, Lieutenant Mitchell and Midshipman Dovy, of the Chicago, Lieutenant Knox, of the Nebraska, and Lieutenant Ohnstad and Midshipman Woodruff, of the Albany. A most distressing accident occurred while a salute was being fired for the Governor. While the sixteenth shot was being fired the shell in some way prematurely exploded, killing Private Tomasini and severely burning two other men of the 62d Company. The knowledge of the tragedy was kept from the Governor and his party so they might enjoy their visit to the district. The visitors first witnessed the target practice of the 62d and 30th Companies at this post and a splendid record made by them. The distinguished party was shown the system of firing, after which they adjourned to the post exchange, where two hundred visitors were the guests of the officers of Fort Worden at luncheon. The band rendered a delightful concert while the ladies of the garrison assisted in serving the lunch. After

this the party left on the U.S.S. Cartwright, General Wilson and the Navy tug for Fort Flagler, where they witnessed an exhibition in mortar firing.

Owing to the unavoidable delays caused by the wind and water not being favorable, the plans to visit Fort Casey to witness the target practice of the disappearing guns had to be abandoned until next day. After a most strenuous day and watching the mimic war at night the gubernatorial party left on the Government boats at midnight. They were loud in their praise of the work and hospitality of Colonel Cummins and his officers. Colonel Cummins expressed himself as being eminently satisfied with the work of the militia and also of the Regulars during the maneuvers. The Regular soldiers remained in camp until Monday, while the militia broke camp on Saturday, leaving early in the morning for their home.

Mrs. George Landes, of Seattle, was the week-end guest of Mrs. K. C. Masteller. The wives of Majors Case and Stringer, Captain Moss and Lieutenant Carroll, of the National Guard, were the guests of their husbands on Thursday at the camp. In honor of Mrs. Landes, Mrs. K. C. Masteller entertained with one of the largest and most delightful card parties of the season on Friday. Her home was made unusually attractive by the abundance of beautiful flowers. The three prizes awarded to Mrs. Hamlet, Mrs. Griffiths and Mrs. Fox were particularly handsome. Those who enjoyed Mrs. Masteller's hospitality were: Mrs. Landes, Mrs. Ohnstad, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Waterhouse, Mrs. Preston, Misses Sturgis, Abbott, Massingill, Miss Price, of Fort Worden; Mrs. Carmine, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamlet, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Wycoff, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Cutter, Miss Downs, Mrs. Clark.

Seattle is now the scene of greatest animation, with the Christian Endeavor convention at full blast and Vice-President Fairbanks as the guest of honor. The latter attended the reception given for the convention, addressed the throng and was the guest of honor at a large banquet.

Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, is the guest of Captain Butler, of Fort Flagler. Captain McGlin has arrived at Fort Flagler, relieving Captain Butler, who leaves in a few days for his new station, Fort D. A. Russell. Major Chittenden, Mr. Chaffin, president of the Boston bank, were the guests of Mr. Preston during the maneuvers. Mrs. Harry Newton has returned after a ten days' visit to friends in Seattle. Miss Price, of Fort Townsend, has been spending two weeks with Miss Massingill.

The family of Major Barroll, after two weeks' close confinement with the measles, are now released from quarantine. Captain Moore has returned after having successfully passed his examination for captaincy at Monterey. Lieut. H. G. Miller left the first of the week for Vancouver Barracks.

Colonel Cummins, accompanied by Captain Reeder, visited Fort Ward and Seattle the first of the week. Other visitors were Captains Butler and Buckley and Lieutenant Burt. Capt. E. G. Abbott is spending a short leave in Tacoma. The Commercial Club, of Port Townsend, visited the fort in a body on Wednesday. On Friday, the last day of the encampment with the militia, a great deal of entertainment took place among the men. Capt. C. G. Korsebeck was a visitor at the post on Saturday. Mrs. Sturgis, of Texas, arrived on Monday to be the guest of Captain Abbott during the summer.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., July 15, 1907.

Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Farmerer will leave Fort Logan for Plattsburg, N.Y., the latter part of this week. The Captain has been granted a leave for three months, and will spend the greater part of it visiting relatives and friends in the Eastern states.

The return of the 3d Battalion from the target range near Parker marks the close of the target season for the 21st Infantry. The favorable weather which this battalion enjoyed during the latter part of June and the early part of July, especially when compared with the snowy, rainy, disagreeable weather which the 1st Battalion experienced in the month of May, is the most conclusive argument in favor of postponing the commencement of the target season in Colorado at least one month. From the statements of several of the oldest residents in the state, it appears that the month of May is usually cold, stormy and disagreeable, and the battalion which is ordered out first must necessarily labor under the disadvantages incident to such weather.

The Ladies' Card Club met last Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. C. Stacey.

The exact date on which the 2d Battalion will leave this post for station at Fort Douglas has not yet been determined, but in view of the departure of the 29th Infantry from that post on Aug. 1, it is expected that the 2d Battalion will leave about July 25.

United States Senator Dick and Brig. General Crozier, of the Ordnance Department, were visitors during the past week. The former was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. Hampton. A very pleasant informal hop was given by the officers and ladies of the garrison on Wednesday evening. Among the visitors who attended were Brig. Gen. E. D. Thomas, Senator Dick, Lieutenant Ganjot, aide to General Thomas; Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Wendling, and Mrs. and Miss Muir, of Colorado Springs. Capt. and Mrs. Hampton gave a delightful hop supper for the visiting guests and the officers and ladies of the garrison after the hop on Wednesday evening. Dental Surg. W. S. Hammond is again at Fort Logan.

The department commander, Brig. Gen. E. D. Thomas, the post commander, Col. C. A. Williams, and the post quartermaster, Capt. Wilcox Chase, visited the target range last week to examine the new water plant recently established at that place at a cost of about seven thousand dollars.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 22, 1907.

Capt. G. Souland Turner, 7th Inf., was host for a house party this week, his guests including a number of his friends from St. Louis, among whom were: Mr. and Mrs. Steinwender, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Mary Boyce and Miss Blanche Turner. Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans returned last Monday from Washington after a prolonged absence. Doctor Guber, father of Mrs. William A. Powell, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Powell.

Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, Capt. Ola W. Bell, Capt. John T. Geary, Capt. William L. Luhn and Capt. G. Souland Turner participated in a shooting tournament on Saturday afternoon at clay pigeons from traps. The rapid fire sounded like a skirmish on an outpost.

A very exciting game of baseball was played last Wednesday afternoon between the 15th and 16th Recruit Companies, resulting in a victory for the 15th Company. Score 5-3. This gives the prize of \$75 to the 15th Company.

Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson left last Tuesday for Fort Meade, S.D., where Lieutenant Hasson's regiment, the 6th Cavalry, is stationed. They will be gone about a week. Mrs. Poulin and her two grandchildren from St. Louis are visiting Mrs. Ola W. Bell. Mrs. Siddons, mother of Mrs. Allen Parker, who has been Mrs. Parker's guest for the past two months, has returned to her home in Indiana. Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, 5th Cav., has returned from Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. Edward Ehrlich, veteran of the Civil War, died last Thursday at the Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis, of Bright's disease, and was buried in the National Cemetery here. Captain Ehrlich was born in Australia and came to the United States in 1848. He was a member of the Frank E. Blair Post, G.A.R. Miss Jones, of St. Louis, was the guest of Mrs. Eugene J. Ely for a few days last week. Mrs. Eugene J. Ely entertained a number of ladies at bridge last Wednesday afternoon. Dainty refreshments were served. The ladies present were Mrs. Allen Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Alfred S. Bradley, Mrs. John R. Musgrave, Mrs. Will L. Pyles, Mrs. Allen Parker and Miss Jones, of St. Louis.

The French fete given in West End Heights last Monday evening, in celebration of the fall of the Bastille, was one of the most delightful affairs given this season. A special car



THOUSANDS have discarded the idea of making their own cocktails—all will after giving the **CLUB COCKTAILS** a fair trial. Scientifically blended from the choicest old liquors and mellowed with age make them the perfect cocktails that they are.

Seven kinds, most popular of which are Martini (Gin base), Manhattan (Whiskey base).

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was placed at the disposal of the officers and their families, a large number of whom attended. Those present from the post were Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Gregory, Capt. William T. Littlebrant, Lieut. Nelson A. Goodspeed and Lieut. Wilson G. Heston. Miss Blanche Turner, sister of Capt. G. Souland Turner, has returned from the East, where she spent the early part of the summer, and is now visiting Captain Turner in the garrison.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., July 22, 1907.

Fort Andrews is the proud possessor of a new boat named Colonel Mitchell, and the people stationed there are very grateful, as it is indeed hard to be stationed upon an island, and know that there is no getting away after the scheduled run of the regular boat. On Thursday evening of last week a delightful party consisting of the ladies and officers of the garrison went out on a launch party to Paragon Park. Mrs. Henry C. Davis entertained the garrison with ice cream and cake on her birthday. Miss Skillings and Miss Dyer left Fort Warren on Monday, the 15th, to spend the rest of the summer at Portland, Me.

Target practice was held at Fort Strong last week. Captain Yost was in command of the company which made 10 per cent. This was remarkable shooting.

Major and Mrs. Elmer W. Hubbard dined at the Atlantic Club at Nantasket the guests of Mr. Alexander, of Wayne, Pa., who is spending the summer here.

Colonel Nutter and the militia officers of the Coast Artillery Corps of Massachusetts gave a very elaborate dinner to the officers of the District of Boston on Saturday evening. The banquet room of the Boston Athletic Club was used for the dinner, toasts were drunk, and many good speeches were given, and jolly stories told causing the evening to pass merrily. The launch from Fort Andrews made a special trip taking the officers up to Boston. A number of its "widows" attended the theater in Boston. Mrs. Davis spent the evening with Mrs. Townsend, who has returned from her visit at Newport. Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd has returned to Martha's Vineyard. Major Hubbard is packing busily, for he expects to leave for Fort McHenry as soon as the maneuvers are over. On Sunday the officers of the Artillery of Massachusetts paid a visit to the posts in the harbor. Great interest is being taken in the maneuvers.

FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Neb., July 21, 1907.

Capt. W. G. Doane and his sister, Miss Daisy Doane, gave a large supper party at the Country Club, Omaha, last Sunday. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Wildman, of Fort Omaha.

Cos. D and H, Sig. Corps, Captain Wildman in command, left Tuesday last on a practice march. They will be gone about three weeks, and will march to Fort Crook by a circuitous route, taking about three days in getting there. Upon arrival at Fort Crook the soldiers will camp in the vicinity of the target range, and engage in target practice. The arrival of the Signal Corps companies at Fort Crook should lighten things up a trifle there, as since the departure of the 30th Infantry for the Philippines but one company of the 11th Infantry has been stationed at Fort Crook.

The post baseball team again suffered defeat last Sunday, the crack "Hoctors," of South Omaha, taking them into camp by the score of 3 to 1. Although defeated, our team was not disgraced, as the "Hoctors" are considered about the best amateur team in this vicinity.

Major Thomas Swobe, Depot Q.M., returned from Excelsior Springs on Thursday last, where he has been on two weeks' leave. Capt. B. F. Slaughter and family have gone to Lake Okoboji, Minn., for the summer. Capt. W. H. Oury, S.C., has been appointed commandant of the Omaha High School Cadets.

The stork visited Captain Oury's quarters Tuesday, and left a handsome boy. Both baby and Mrs. Oury are doing well.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 15, 1907.

Miss Blackford arrived Monday from Jefferson Barracks and will spend the summer with Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Sawtelle. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Foster and children arrived this week and have taken quarters at 132. Capt. Wilson T. Davidson, Med. Dept., left Sunday morning on a visit to his father in Austin, Texas. Captain Davidson is a visitor to the Philippines Aug. 6. Lieut. C. E. Delaplaine and Lieut. M. H. Shute returned from Denver Tuesday morning; Lieutenant Delaplaine left Friday for Omaha, where he will spend his leave. Capt. E. H. Yule, F.A., has taken quarters 133.

Thursday evening a small informal hop was given in the post hall. Gen. J. Franklin Bell and his aide, Capt. Milton F. Davis, arrived Sunday night from Fort Robinson and are the guests of Major and Mrs. Blatchford. The board of county commissioners have named the extension of the Fort Russell boulevard to Eddy street "Randall boulevard," in honor of Major Gen. George M. Randall, of Cheyenne.

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Solves the Milk Question for the
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BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.
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Lieut. Scott Baker, P.A., arrived Friday morning and has taken quarters at 126.

A game of ball was played on the post diamond at three o'clock yesterday afternoon between the U.P. clerks of Cheyenne and the Artillery team; the score was 7 to 0 in favor of the U.P.'s.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., June 14, 1907.

The warm season is now past and gone, and all wanderers from this city are returning from the hills of Baguio and touring through Japan and China to their stations and quarters in Manila and through the islands. On June 7 Major Gen. Leonard Wood, with his party of distinguished scientists, who have been on a very interesting tour of Luzon, reached this city on the Division Commander's boat, the Mindanao. The general and party report a splendid trip. The volcano of Taal was visited, and many quaint and weird scenes encountered. The Buford, after leaving its load of flour in Japan, arrived at the quartermaster's dock here on the 8th. Mrs. Leonard Wood, Master Leonard Wood, Jr., Col. George Andrews, adjutant general of the Division Staff, Mrs. and the Misses Andrews, were passengers on the Buford returning from a tour of the kingdom of the Mikado of two months' duration. The Governor General is expected in Manila early next week. After Governor General Smith's arrival Manila will again be the capital city, after sharing the honor with Baguio. The transport Logan is leaving to-day, heavily laden, for the homeland. The 7th Cavalry is bidding goodbye to this part of the world. Many of the 15th Infantry are going on the Logan. Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee and Miss Virginia Lee, widow and daughter of the beloved general, leave on the boat, with Lieut. George M. Lee, 7th Cav., Mrs. Lee's son, or rather one of them.

On Wednesday evening of last week Major and Mrs. Daniel E. McCarthy gave a beautiful dinner at their home, No. 2 calle Nozalea. The guests were: Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, Col. Edward E. Dravo, Major and Mrs. Lassiter and Miss Davis. A large centerpiece of flowers adorned the handsomely arranged table.

Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., aide to General Wood, is just back from a busy and most successful trip to Los Banos, Laguna Province, and at Camp Stotsenburg, Pangasinan, in the interest of target practice. Captain Langhorne reports a gratifying and improved high score in practice firing at both places.

On Saturday evening Major and Mrs. Lassiter entertained charmingly at dinner Col. and Mrs. J. Van R. Hoff, Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Beckurts, Major and Mrs. Thomas U. Raymond, Col. William T. Wood and Lieut. George E. Stewart, 15th Inf. Mrs. Lassiter's dining room is in green with white trimmings, and with ferns as ornaments a most lovely effect is wrought.

The Logan is carrying away many old-timers who will be greatly missed, among them Lieut. Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 7th Cav., with Mrs. and Miss Guilfoyle, who since his promotion brought him back to these islands to the 7th Cavalry, has been in Batangas Province, Mrs. and Miss Guilfoyle stopping at the Delmonico Hotel, this city. Three majors of the Medical Corps are among the home-goers; Major Francis J. Ives, who has been relieved as doctor in charge of the First Division Hospital at Manila; Major Francis A. Winter, who has been in command of the general hospital at Zamboanga, and Major Aaron H. Appel, who has only recently returned from a pleasant leave spent in Japan and China.

The largest event that has happened in Manila for some time was a morning bridge party given by Mrs. A. L. B. Davies, at her quarters, No. 9 Military Plaza, Malate, on Wednesday last. The guests included Mrs. Charles L. Hodges, Mrs. William Elliott, Mrs. Thomas U. Raymond, Mrs. Harry F. Rethers, Mrs. Daniel E. McCarthy, Mrs. Hugh J. Gallagher, Mrs. Edwin V. Bookmiller, Mrs. Thomas H. Tidwell, Mrs. Ellis Cromwell, Mrs. Newton W. Gilbert, Mrs. John F. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. John van R. Hoff, Mrs. William J. Nicholson, Mrs. John J. McCoy, Mrs. Clifford Game, Mrs. Eugene O. Fechet, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Owen L. Ingalls, Mrs. David M. King, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. William S. Valentine, Mrs. George Hilbert, Mrs. John Miller and Mrs. Carman. Mrs. Jack Bennett won first prize, a handsome Japanese temple lamp. Mrs. John Gibson being consoled with a brass bowl. A dainty lunch was served. The event was in compliment to Mrs. Henry B. McCoy, wife of the acting Collector of Customs, and Mrs. Clifford Game, wife of Captain Game, 1st Inf., and daughter of Major and Mrs. E. G. Shields, of Manila.

The members of the class of '87, U.S. Military Academy, now stationed in the Philippine Islands, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their graduation by a dinner at the Army and Navy Club, on the evening of the 8th; the following were present: Capt. M. C. Butler, Jr., 7th Cav.; Capt. Herman Hall, 21st Inf.; Col. Mark L. Hersey, assistant chief of constabulary; Capt. Robert G. Paxton, 7th Cav.; Lieut. Robert M. Stillman, 15th Inf.; Major Charles B. Wheeler, Ord. Dept. Members of the class in the islands, but not able to attend, were: Capt. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav.; Capt. Arthur D. Foster, 19th Inf.; Capt. Charles Gerhardt, 8th Inf.; Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav.; Col. William C. Rivers, assistant chief of constabulary; Major George McK. Williamson, Q.M. Dept. The table was beautifully arranged with colors and insignia of the various regiments now represented by this class. The hours were happily spent recalling "Point adventures and personal experiences."

Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby and Mrs. Luby were hosts at a beautiful dinner given at their home at Olango on Wednesday evening last. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Uriah Rush Harris, Navy; Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, Navy; Capt. and Mrs. J. H. A. Day, Marine Corps; Mrs. Basler, mother of Lieut. E. S. Yates, Marine Corps; Mrs.

Sullivan, mother of Lieut. R. B. Sullivan, Marine Corps, and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Edie, Navy.

Mrs. Millie and Lieut. Col. John Millie, C.E., who have been residing at 234 Calle Nueva, Ermita, have broken up housekeeping, Mrs. Millie leaving on Saturday last aboard the Yawata Maru for Japan, where she will tarry for awhile, then proceed to her home at Atlanta, Ga. Colonel Millie will make his home at the Army and Navy hotel until his term of service is out here, when he will join Mrs. Millie. Mrs. Harry F. Rethers is among those leaving on the Logan. Captain Rethers, 9th Inf., is aide to General Weston. Mrs. Rethers returns in October, and it is hoped she will bring her mother and father, Major Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, back with her to spend the winter in Manila.

The work on the new water works continues favorable to an early completion. The municipal board recently decided to pay the province of Rizal the sum of fifteen hundred pesos to build temporary bridges across the Marikina river to protect the water supply. It will be a great blessing when this system of pure water is available.

On Thursday evening of last week Mrs. Thomas L. Hartigan, wife of a prominent attorney of this city, gave a dinner in compliment to Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav. Other guests were Mrs. Gurovits, Mrs. Hugh J. Gallagher, Mrs. Daniel E. McCarthy, Mrs. Thomas S. Bratton and Mrs. David M. King. Col. Mark L. Hersey has had as guests Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds J. Burt, 9th Inf., from Camp Dargatz, Albany. Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, M.D., and Mrs. Bratton entertained charmingly at dinner a few evenings ago, having Capt. and Mrs. David M. King, Ord. Dept., and Major and Mrs. Davis as their guests.

A new departure in educational lines has been developed by the opening on Monday last of a medical school for the education of the Filipinos. There is an enrollment of twenty-five students at present.

On June 12 Rear Admiral Joseph Newton Hemphill, U.S.N., arrived at Cavite and proceeded to Olongapo, to assume command of the 3d Squadron, formerly called the Philippine Squadron. Admiral Hemphill will be warmly welcomed, as he has been in these waters before when things were very animated, with Admiral Dewey in 1898. Col. and Mrs. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., are late arrivals. Colonel Loughborough has taken command of his regiment at Fort William McKinley.

News has been received at Manila of the death on June 4, at Camp Bump, Leyte, of Capt. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf., by a cablegram from Major Samson L. Faison. Mrs. Crofton and son are at Camp Connell, Samar.

Capt. D. T. E. Casteel, 7th Cav., Mrs. and Miss Casteel came down from Camp McGrath, Batangas, on Tuesday last and have been guests at the residence of Chaplain and Mrs. Henry Swift, 13th Inf., at No. 488 Calle Nueva, Malate. Captain, Mrs. and Miss Casteel are leaving on the Logan. Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., accompanies his regiment to the homeland, and Mrs. Nicholson, who has been president of the Tuesday Euchre Club, has named Mrs. Thomas U. Raymond as president in her place, as this is the privilege of a retiring president. At the last meeting Mrs. Rethers gave as a parting gift to the club a very beautiful fan, which was won as a prize by Mrs. William Lassiter. The club prize fell to Mrs. Thomas S. Bratton, and was a Satsuna bowl. Mrs. Guilfoyle's parting gift was a hammock, which was won by Mrs. W. W. Durre. The retiring president, Mrs. Nicholson's, farewell gift was an ivory box, which was captured by Mrs. Loughborough. Mrs. Thomas S. Bratton was hostess on last Tuesday morning. This club has endured the changes of members going and coming better than any other ladies' society, card or otherwise, in the city of Manila.

Mrs. Henry Gibbins, wife of Lieut. Gibbins, 9th Cav., is a guest at the home of Major and Mrs. McCarthy. Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., Mrs. and Miss Augur are getting comfortably settled at Fort William McKinley at the commanding officers' quarters of the 10th Cavalry, No. 73, Cavalry Garrison. The house is cool, with nice galleries and large rooms.

The Veteran Army of the Philippines, an organization composed of the volunteer officers and men who came out here early in 1898, lately had an encampment at the Passay grounds, beyond Malate, on the bay. The encampment lasted a week, with over 550 present. A court martial was held daily, whether there was a prisoner or not. One day's fun was the trying of a prominent attorney of Manila on the charge of calling himself a "Colonel," when the court proved that he was discharged from the volunteer Army as a corporal, had never held a higher rank, and had never been in the state of Kentucky. Much good feeling prevailed. General Wood and many Army officers were welcome visitors.

Members of the Army of the Philippines residing in or on duty in the Philippine Islands, may procure the insignia of the organization at Manila, without cost of import duty, by addressing Nathan O. Nash, adjutant of Camp Lawton, of Manila, P.I., Army of the Philippines, in care of Executive Bureau, Manila, P.I., enclosing membership card (which will be returned), and cost of insignia ordered. Arrangements have been made with Heacock & Co., of Manila, to manufacture these emblems, and may be procured as above stated.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command. Department of the Gulf—Hqs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William S. Edgerly, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, U.S.A., in temporary command. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U.S.A. Hqs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Major Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqs., St. Paul, Minn.

Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqs., Denver, Colo.

Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Major Gen. John F. Weston ordered to command. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A, B, C and D, Manila, P.I.; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

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4th Cav.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States and take station as follows: Troops F and G on July 14, 1907, to take station at Ft. Snelling, Minn.; headquarters, band and remaining troops will sail on Oct. 15, 1907; headquarters, band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, to Ft. Meade, and Troops E and H to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

5th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo. Will sail for Manila on Sept. 5, 1907, to relieve 4th Cav.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; M, Fort Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Ogilethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, G and H, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I and M, Yosemite National Park, Cal. Troop F Sequoia National Park, Cal.

15th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Battery A, Vancouver, Wash.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B, C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, E, Ft. Manila, P.I.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. *On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. Lovett, Me.	59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.	61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	64th. Ft. Miles, Cal.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
8th. Ft. Preble, Me.	66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
25th. Ft. Miles, Cal.	83d. Ft. Bevere, Mass.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	91st. Jackson Bks., La.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	99th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

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124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
139th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.
143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
146th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
150th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
151st. Ft. Revere, Mass.
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
154th. Ft. McKimley, Me.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.
5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.
8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; will sail for the U.S. July 15, 1907, and will take station at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; G and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I, Ft. Crook, Neb.
12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Sept. 14, 1907, and will take station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; E, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Nov. 14, 1907, and take station at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Aug. 14, 1907, and will take station as follows: Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D to Ft. Logan, H. Roots, Ark.
17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1907, and relieve 15th Infantry.
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band, and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T.
21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
23d Inf.—Address Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va.
24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
25th Inf.—Ordered to Manila. Address at present San Francisco, Cal.
26th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—To sail from San Francisco for Manila Aug. 5, 1907, and relieve 13th Infantry.
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana.

ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach,

C.A., commanding. Ft. Hancock, N.J., to July 15, then to Ft. Totten, N.Y., the permanent station of the vessel. Enlisted detachment from 54th Co., C.A., on board.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A., commanding. 1st Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A., attached. Ft. Adams, R.I. Enlisted detachment 57th Co., C.A., on board.
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, C.A., commanding. 1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A., attached. Ft. Adams, R.I. Enlisted detachment from 58th Co., C.A., on board.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. George T. Patterson, C.A., commanding. 1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A., attached. Will be at Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y., to July 26; at Ft. Strong, Mass., to Aug. 3, and at Ft. McKinley, Me., to Aug. 31.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Hitherto the artillery corps of the Japanese army have been divided into fortress artillery and field artillery, including field artillery and mountain artillery corps. The Times, of India, reports that the name, the fortress artillery, has recently been changed to "heavy artillery," while the mountain artillery is to be abolished by the end of the present year, the experience of the late Manchurian campaign proving there is no necessity for mountain guns. Those guns will be all replaced by the thirty-eight-year system gun now in course of construction at the Osaka military arsenal. At the same time only four battalions of the artillery will be kept standing in future and will be attached to four army divisions stationed in the mountainous districts, the number being considered sufficient for the whole nineteen divisions. Those battalions will have eighty guns in all, being quite independent of the field artillery.

The Italian naval authorities have decided to sell or break up a number of battleships and other vessels during the five years 1907-12. The list comprises twenty-one ships of various classes, including the Duilio—launched in 1877—and the Andrea Doria—launched in 1891—as well as numerous torpedo boats. With the proceeds, which are estimated at about £260,000, the government intends to make large purchases of coal for the Italian navy.

Contracts have been made in this country for ten million dollars worth of material for the South Manchurian railway lines, including 103,000 tons of steel rails, 8,000 tons of bridge material, 300 cars and 250 locomotives. The Askekill, the first of a fleet of forty vessels required to transport this material, left New York for Dalmay July 10, carrying 4,700 tons of steel rails from the Carnegie mills, 1,500 tons of bridge material from the American Bridge Company, and several hundred tons of telegraph wire to be used along the railroad route.

The London Globe's correspondent at Brussels says it is rumored that negotiations are in progress between the Netherlands and Japan looking to the purchase by the latter of an island in the Dutch East Indies for a coaling station. The island Japan is desirous of buying is said to be close to the Philippines.

General Hagron, who has been commander in chief of the French army since the retirement in June of 1906 of General Brugère, has been retired at his own request. He will be succeeded by Gen. Charles Louis Tremaux, commander of the 6th Army Corps. It is reported that General Hagron is so disappointed with the conditions of the French army that he is not disposed to assume further responsibility for it.

The Petit Parisien says it understands that the Budget Committee intends to increase the grant for dirigible balloons for the French army, which is now only \$60,000, to a sum that will allow every foot on the eastern frontier to be equipped with a balloon similar to La Patrie. More powerful balloons, if possible, will be constructed for the headquarters staff. Premier Clemenceau and General Picquart, the Minister of War, made an ascent in the Patrie July 22. The trip lasted two hours. While over the dome of the Invalides, after having encircled the Eiffel Tower, a water pipe burst, and the premier was drenched with hot water, which fortunately, however, was not hot enough to scald. No one was hurt by the accident, but the two ministers were considerably disconcerted. They were reassured eventually by the pilots of the airship, as well as by the steadiness of the balloon itself, which the aeronauts coolly went about repairing. This work occupied some twenty minutes. The start of the airship was made at Meudon, in the direction of Paris, and the return trip to Meudon was made by way of Issy and Moulins.

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THREE BOXES OF CUTICURA

"Small sores appeared on each of my lower limbs, and shortly afterwards they became so sore that I could scarcely walk. The sores began to heal, but small, scaly eruptions appeared. The itching was so severe that I would scratch the sores until the blood began to flow. After I suffered thus about ten years I made a renewed effort to effect a cure. The eruptions by this time had appeared on nearly every part of my body. The best doctor in my native county and many remedies gave no relief. Finally my hair began to fall out and I was rapidly becoming bald. A few months after I thought I would try Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap. After using three boxes I was completely cured, and my hair was restored, after fourteen years of suffering. B. Hiram Mattingly, Vermillion, S. Dak., Aug. 18, 1906."

After reaching the solid ground again both the Premier and the Minister of War said that they had enjoyed the trip greatly, and made light of the accident. Commenting on the voyage the Premier said: "I was impressed with the feeling of security and stability. It was like standing on the deck of a warship."

The building of ships of over 10,000 tons in Japanese yards is now quite common. At Nagasaki a ship of 13,000 tons is being built for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, in addition to a ship to take the place of the Hitachi Maru, which was destroyed by the Russians during the war. While before the war the small shipyards on both banks of the Kidzuga devoted their attentions to the building of wooden vessels of 200 to 300 tons, they are now able to build iron ships of 800 tons. A further subdivision of labor among the various departments of the industry is required to promote dispatch. It is believed that with the development of the shipbuilding industry in Japan orders from foreign countries will increase. Subsidies are given by the government on all ships constructed in Japan for the Japanese.

It has been decided to re-establish in India during the current year classes for the training of British non-commissioned officers and men in scientific farming.

It has been ascertained that many left-eyed shots are to be found in the British army, particularly in regiments stationed in Ireland, and as these men are much slower in firing, orders have been given to prevent men shooting from the left shoulder.

The British government has lost no time in impressing on the Sultan of Morocco the necessity of bringing about the speedy release of Kaid Sir Harry Maclean. Sir Harry showed more trust in Raisuli than discretion in placing himself in the power of this brigand chief when entrusted with a message of pardon to him from the Sultan.

According to the North China Daily News, China has decided to form a naval fund with an annual sum of 12,000,000 taels for the reorganization of the navy, the new ships to be mainly small but swift protected cruisers of the type found in the German navy; there will be also a large number of torpedo boats, destroyers and submarines.

The Admiralty has issued urgent instructions that the ventilation arrangements of the magazines of all warships are to be constructed so as to insure the maintenance at all times of a temperature not exceeding 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Carbonic acid gas under pressure will be used for this purpose.

The indictment against General Stoessel, who surrendered Port Arthur to the Japanese, was published in St. Petersburg July 15. According to press despatches, it charges Stoessel with disregarding an official order to hand over his command at Port Arthur to General Snir-noff. It also accuses him of stating in an official report that he led the troops in the action at Kin Chow, whereas he remained at Port Arthur and did not participate in the battle; of having decorated Lieutenant General Fock for bravery in the battle of Kin Chow, which Fock lost, and of offering to abandon Port Arthur and other fortresses, when he had ample means of resistance. The indictment charges Lieutenant General Fock with being equally guilty with Stoessel in all counts.

According to a late Parliamentary return the total number of commissions in the British army granted from the ranks during the years 1885 to 1906 inclusive was 1,738—second lieutenants, 749; quartermasters, 1,097; ridingmasters, 1,738. The number of commissions granted (excluding those from the ranks) was 15,923—caval-

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Army and Navy Journal,
New York

ry, 1,673; royal artillery, 2,656; royal engineers, 938; and infantry and army service corps, 10,656. Of the 15,923 successful candidates for commissions, 6,187 came from the Royal Military College; 5,850 from the militia, yeomanry, etc.; 2,834 from the Royal Military Academy; 721 from the universities; 246 from the colonies; while 85 were probationers.

Major Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, of the British army, in an address to the winners of prizes in the recent rifle matches on Salisbury Plain, said: "As I watched the competitors I could not but recognize how much better the shooting of our army is than it used to be; how superior it is to that of most foreign armies. In Manchuria, for instance, I have seen Russians and Japanese bobbing up and down out of their trenches or cover not at 200 yards, as you have been, but at 50 yards, and at that short range go on missing one another for so long that at last they took to the bayonet and to the butts of their rifles as the only final solution."

In a recent letter to the London Times Lieut. Col. Burnley Campbell wrote that he landed at Dover on June 13 at the completion of a trip around the world which occupied forty days and nineteen and one-half hours. He left Liverpool on May 3 at 7:20 p.m., reached Quebec at 3 p.m., May 10, and was at Vancouver on the Pacific coast at 5 a.m. on May 16. Leaving there about noon of the same day, he reached Yokohama on May 26, Tsuruga on May 28 and leaving there by steamer at 6 p.m., he reached Vladivostok May 30. Here, after a wait of about four hours, he took a Trans-Siberian train, reaching Harbin on May 31, Irkutsk on June 4, Moscow on June 10, and Berlin on June 12. On the following day he was at Ostend, which he reached at 7:30 a.m., and at 2:50 p.m. of the same day he landed in England at Dover. If Lieutenant Campbell had not been connected with his time would have been several days longer.

A DISTANCE-FINDING DEVICE.

A device that enables the user to find quickly and exactly the distance of any visible object whose height is known has been invented by Commander Gérard, of the French navy, who has named it the "telemeter." It is expected to be of special use in the army and on shipboard. Says George Vitoux, who describes it in *La Nature* (Paris, March 23), as translated by the Literary Digest: "With this device, after a little practice, anyone may determine instantaneously by simply reading a graduated scale, any desired distance. It consists of a cylindrical case whose two parts may turn one on the other through a semi-circumference. In the center of each of the two portions is a prismatic ring whose angle of refraction is exactly of such value that at a distance of 1,000 meters the prolongation of the incident ray and the refracted ray are five meters apart."

By reason of the rotary movement the optic axes may coincide in the same or in opposite directions, or may occupy any intermediate position. When the coincidence of the axes is opposite, the refractive powers of the two prisms balance; in the other case they are doubled.

Thus, by the combination of the two

prismatic rings, we have what amounts to a prism with a variable refractive angle, enabling us to measure all angles between 0° and twice the angle of each prism.***

"The object of the telemeter being to measure, not angles, but distances, the instrument has been provided with a special graduation enabling the user to translate into lengths the angular values shown by the prisms."

The device is operated as follows: Looking through it at the object whose distance is to be measured, one-half of the telemeter is rotated on the other, thus altering the position of the prisms, and causing the image of the object to separate into two. When the bottom of one image coincides with the top of the other—that is, when the image has been displaced by an amount exactly equal to its own height—the amount of rotation is read off on the scale. This number, together with the actual height of the object, which must be known in advance, enables the exact distance to be read off on a second scale. "Measurements may be obtained with a remarkable approach to accuracy, the average error being less than 50 meters (164 feet) for distances of several miles."

PROGRESS AND INVENTION.

An improved rapid-fire gun has already had its patent applied for. As its name indicates, this invention is for the purpose of shooting the rapid, and will doubtless prove to be a decided improvement on the old-fashioned barrel.

An enterprising nurseryman is making a specialty of the cultivation of the ambusher. Heretofore, the wild and uncultivated specimens of this valuable bush have afforded but scanty protection to our brave soldiers. The fine, improved plants now offered should find a ready market among the dealers in army supplies. The new ambushes are warranted hardy, impenetrable, and capable of transplantation to any climate. —Carolyn Wells in *The Century Magazine*.

THE ALLEN KIN.

When Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, was a major, he was sent to Fort Sam Houston, in Texas, on a detail.

While he was waiting at the station for his baggage a very black negro came along and asked for employment.

"What's your name?" asked the officer.

"James Allen, sah."

"James Allen, eh? Why, that's my name, too. I wonder if we are related."

"Now, see here, sah," protested the negro. "You can't claim no kin wif me. They ain't a drop of white blood in my veins." —Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherpoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents. Granted July 16: Armored defense, Henry D. Hibbard; submarine boat, John M. Cage; cartridge belt, William Lindsey; woven carrier, Frank R. Batchelder; machine for charging cartridge-shells, Francis I. Du Pont; gun-cleaning, Philip E. Aird; portable gun, Otto Lauber and Friedrich Stock; lever-actuated wedge breech me-

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chanism for guns, Max Hermsdorf; firearm, Karl von Pöck; firearm, James E. Nelms; breech-protector for firearms, Oliver C. Edwards; sight for firearms, James Windridge and George S. Wilcox; revolver, Maurice Stern; automatic torpedo signal apparatus, Frank T. Forbes and Charles P. Hogan; fog signaling device, Edward P. Donnelly; fuse for projectiles, Samuel D. Cushing; setting-tool for fuses, Leopold Hauschild; means for preventing the destruction of ships by submarine explosions, Hoken Hoyoss; portable gun, Otto Lauber and Friedrich Stock; ship's telegraphy, Richard D. White. Granted July 9: Firearm, Albert J. Aubrey; firearm, Charles F. Sawtell; magazine for firearms, Eugene G. Conradson; hand-grip for firearms, Charles S. Daniel; gun-closure, Max Hermsdorf; breech-closure for ordnance, Cyrus S. Dean; means for securing the magazines of repeating pistols, Nicolas Pieper; projectiles for ordnance, James J. McGuire; centrifugal percussive fuse for projectiles, John F. Meigs and Emil A. Gathmann; impact-fuse, Friedrich Ziegenfuss.

Military music in the French army is getting into a very low condition, the London Globe says. The two years' service system hit the regimental bands very hard in taking away from them one-half of their strength every year. Efficient bandmasters, however, and hard work might have counteracted this. But now the supply of bandmasters is threatened. These were provided by means of annual competitions among army bandmen for positions of master and assistant master, but for two years now these examinations have not been held, and already there are more than fifty regiments which, whatever they may still have in the way of a band, have



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certainly no recognized bandmaster. The annual competitions used, it appears, to be conducted by the Conservatoire, which since 1905 has made one plea or other for neglecting them.

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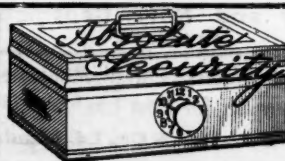
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